OF THE

ROHTAK DISTRICT.

1883-4.

Compiled and Published under the authority of the

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT.

GAZETTEER

OF THE

ROHTAK DISTRICT.

1883-4.

Compiled and Published under the authority of the
PUNJAB GOVERNMENT.

CALCUTTA:
PRINTED BY THE CALCUTTA CENTRAL PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED,
5, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET.

PREFACE.

THE period fixed by the Punjab Government for the compilation of the *Gazetteer* of the Province being limited to twelve months, the Editor has not been able to prepare any original matter for the present work; and his duties have been confined to throwing the already existing material into shape, supplementing it as far as possible by contributions obtained from district officers, passing the draft through the press, circulating it for revision, altering it in accordance with the corrections and suggestions of revising officers, and printing and issuing the final edition.

The material available in print for the *Gazetteer* of this district consisted of the Settlement Reports, and a draft *Gazetteer* compiled between 1870 and 1874 by Mr. F. Cunningham, Barrister-at-Law. Notes on certain points have been supplied by district officers; while the report on the Census of 1881 has been utilised. Of the present volume, Section A of Cap. V (General Administration), and the whole of Cap. VI (Towns), have been for the most part supplied by the Deputy Commissioner; Section A of Cap. III (Statistics of Population) has been taken from the Census Report; while here and there passages have been extracted from Mr. Cunningham's compilation already referred to. But with these exceptions, the great mass of the text has been taken almost, if not quite verbally, from Mr. Fanshawe's Settlement Report of the district.

The draft edition of this *Gazetteer* has been revised by Colonels Grey and Harcourt and Messrs. Steel and Fanshawe, and by the Irrigation Department so far as regards the canals of the district. The Deputy Commissioner is responsible for the spelling of vernacular names, which has been fixed throughout by him in accordance with the prescribed system of transliteration. The final edition, though completely compiled by the Editor, has been passed through the press by Mr. Stack.

THE EDITOR.

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.—THE DISTRICT.

Section A.—Descriptive—

Section B.—Geology, Fauna and Flora—

CHAPTER II.—HISTORY.

CHAPTER III.—THE PEOPLE.

Section A.—Statistical—

Section B.—Social and Religious Life—

Section C.—Castes, Tribes and Leading Families—

Section D.—Village Communities and Tenures—

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Section A.—Agriculture—

CHAPTER V.—ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE.

CHAPTER VI.—TOWNS AND MUNICIPALITIES.

Table No. 1, showing LEADING STATISTICS.

1	2	3	4	5	6
		DETAIL OF TAHSILS.			
DETAILS.	DISTRICT.	Rohtak.	Jhajjar.	Sâmpla.	Gohâna.
Total square miles (1881)	1,811	587	469	417	338
Cultivated square miles (1878)	1,415	461	366	346	242
Culturable square miles (1878)	257	90	56	38	73
Irrigated square miles (1878)	230	17	50	77	86
Average square miles under crops (1877 to 1882) ...	1,216	357	291	306	262
Annual rainfall in inches (1866 to 1881)	18·8	18·8	19 3	20·8	20·1
Number of inhabited towns and villages (1881)... ...	486	104	181	123	78
Total population (1881)	5,53,609*	1,71,215	1,12,485	1,42,177	1,27,732
Rural population (1881)	4,54,147	1,20,690	1,00,835	1,31,359	1,01,263
Urban population (1881)	99,462	50,525	11,650	10,818	26,469
Total population per square mile (1881)	306	292	240	341	378
Rural population per square mile (1881)	251	206	215	315	300
Hindus (1881)	4,68,905	1,34,917	97,668	1,29,508	1,06,812
Sikhs (1881)	159	95	7	11	46
Jains (1881)	5,000	1,338	104	263	3,295
Musalmans (1881)	79,510	24,834	24,703	12,394	17,579
Average annual land revenue (1877 to 1881)*	9,21,853	2,11,024	2,24,740	2,66,151	2,19,938
Average annual gross revenue (1877 to 1881) †	1,058,832	...	...	...	...

* Fixed, fluctuating, and miscellaneous. † Land, Tribute, Local rates, Excise, and Stamps.

ROHTAK.

CHAPTER I.

THE DISTRICT.

SECTION A.—DESCRIPTIVE.

Chapter I, A.

Descriptive.

General description.

The Rohtak district is the most south-eastern of the three districts of the Hissár division, and lies between north latitude 28° 19′ and 29° 17′, and east longitude 76° 17′ and 77° 0′. It is situated on the confines of Rájpútána, far beyond the southern boundary of the Panjáb proper; and is in shape extraordinarily like Ireland, with the south-eastern portion of Jhajjar superadded. Its length is 62 miles, and its breadth in the centre 40 miles. The centre of the district is about 730 feet above sea level, and the fall of the country as far as the Jhajjar border is from north to south at about one foot per mile. In Jhajjar the slope is slightly from south to north, and the Rohtak district is remarkable as the point where the watershed of Mulwah to the north-west changes to that of Rájpútána from the south. In the three northern tahsíls there is also a very considerable slope from west to east. The district is bounded on the north by Jínd territory and the Pánipat tahsil of Karnál; on the east by the Sonepat and Delhi tahsíls of Delhi and the Gurgáon tahsíl of the Gurgáon district; on the south by the Pataudi State, the Rewári tahsíl of Gurgáon, and the Náhar villages of the Dujána Nawáb; and on the west by the Dádri pargana of Jínd, the Bhawáni and Hánsi tahsíls of Hissár and the Jínd territory itself.

It is divided into four tahsíls, of which that of Gohána comprises the northern, that of Jhajjar the southern, that of Sámpla the east central, and that of Rohtak the west central portion of the district. At the points of junction of the three southern tahsíls, and completely surrounded by Rohtak villages, are situated the two estates of Dujána and Mahrána, comprising an area of 11½ square miles, and forming a portion of the territory of the Dujána State. Some leading statistics regarding the district and the several tahsíls into which it is divided are given in Table No. I. on the opposite page. The district contains two towns of more than 10,000 souls, as follows :—

Rohtak	15,699
Jhajjar	11,650

The administrative head-quarters are situated at Rohtak a little to the north-west of the centre of the district; and while only the southern half of the Jhajjar tahsíl lies more than 25 miles from the civil station, the furthest points are barely 40 miles distant. Rohtak stands 27th in order of area and 19th in order of population, among the 32 districts of the province, comprising 1·70 per

Chapter I, A.

Descriptive.

General description.

cent. of the total area, 2·94 per cent. of the total population, and 4·08 per cent. of the urban population of British territory. It contains but little more than half the average area of a Punjáb district; but in extent of cultivation it ranks eighth, and in amount of revenue sixth, among the districts of the province. The latitude, longitude, and height in feet above the sea of the principal places in the district are shown below:—

Town.	N. Latitude.	E. Longitude	Feet above sea-level.
Rohtak	28° 54'	76° 38'	712
Jhajjar	28° 37'	76° 41'	800*
Sámpla	28° 47'	76° 49'	850*
Gohána	29° 8'	76° 45'	750*

* Approximate.

Physical aspect.

Though Rohtak possesses no grand scenery, yet the canals with their belts of trees, the lines of sand-hills, the natural streams and lakes, and a few small rocky hills, in the south-west, give the district more diversified features than are met with in many of the plain tracts of the Punjab. The eastern border lies low, at the same level as the Delhi branch of the western Jamná canal, and the Najafgarh *jhíl*, to which the streams of the Sáhibi and Indori pass across the eastern corner of Jhajjar. A few miles from the east border, taken at the centre of the district, the surface rises gradually to a level plateau, which, speaking roughly, stretches as far as the town of Rohtak, and is in a manner demarcated east and west by two rows of sand-hills. Beyond the western line the surface slopes up again, till it ends on the Hissár border in a third high range. The depth of the water below the surface in the wells of those villages which are removed from the influence of the canals and streams, testifies clearly to the general exterior configuration of the country. Along the whole east border the depth to the water is 28 feet; at a distance of ten miles from the Delhi boundary, and along a line drawn from below the canal village of Gánwri in Gohána to Khúngái in Jhajjar, the average depth is 67 feet; down the centre of the district from the town of Rohtak to Gwálesan the depth is 67 feet also; at a distance of 7-9 miles from the western border, the water is 80 feet below the surface, and along the western boundary of the Rohtak tahsíl 115 feet. Through the centre of the northern *pargana* and extending down to the Delhi and Hissár high road, runs a well-marked broad depression called locally the Nái *naddi*, and which was once, no doubt, an arm of the river Jamná. Along the bed or edges of this line of drainage, the Rohtak canal is brought, with a length of 32 miles in this district. The west of the Gohána tahsíl is irrigated by the Bútánah canal; while the villages on the eastern border, and in the north-east of Sámpla, receive water by means of long courses dug from the Delhi branch. The line of sand-hills which, with breaks here and there, runs down the eastern side of the Rohtak tahsíl, rises to a considerable elevation in the Jhajjar sub-division which it crosses obliquely in a south-east direction. Below this range

Chapter I, A.

Descriptive.

Physical aspect.

the nature of the country changes, and the surface becomes more undulating, and the soil lighter; the depth of the water from the surface is also less by ten feet than in the wells along the northern edge of the tahsíl, and, except in a few westerly villages, does not lie more than 45 feet from the ground. This is the tract of the wells, which elsewhere in the district are found in numbers only in the flood-affected tract of Sámpla, and in a few villages above and below Bahádurgarh on the low-lying eastern border. Along the east of the Jhajjar tahsíl and in the south-east corner of Sámpla, lie the villages which receive floods on their way to or from the Najafgarh *jhíl*, and which are locally called *dahri* or *dábar*; in the southern tahsíl the course of the streams is dotted with lakes enclosed by sand-hills. In the extreme south-east of the district three small rocky hills are found, rising about 300 feet above the surface of the country, and of the same nature as many others situated in Rewári and Dádri, and visible from them.

Canals.

The Rohtak canal derives its origin from the first attempt of Nawáb Mardán Ali Khán to divert water from the old channel constructed for the irrigation of the hunting ground of Hissár-Firoza to the city of Delhi, which occurred in or about 1643 A.D. Seeking to avail himself of the former line as far as possible, the great engineer took his canal out of that dug more than 250 years before him at Jóshi, and followed the natural depression of the Nái *naddi* to Gohána, from which point he turned off in a south-east direction to Játolá below Kharkhaudah. This line may still be plainly traced from Gohána, to the north-east corner of Sámpla, through Rabarhá, Katwál, Bhainswál Kalán, Farmánah Bidhlan, and Khándah. The alignment, however, did not turn out a success, and on one occasion the works below Gohána, by which the water was diverted from the depression, gave way, and a terrible flood poured down the hollow on to the old town of Lálpura, lying two miles west of Rohtak, which it is said to have destroyed. This is hardly possible, though the malaria engendered by the flood may have been the cause of the depopulation of the place; but at any rate on account of this accident a new line, which is still in use, was dug for the Delhi canal, from Rer, above Jóshi, to Játolá. After fertilising the country for 120 years, the Rohtak canal, which, under the Mughals, extended only as far as Gohána, ceased to flow about 1760 A.D. In 1795 it was described by George Thomas as "out of repair, dried up, and in many places almost destroyed." The people spoke of it regretfully then, as the *Nahr-i-Bihisht*, the Canal of Paradise. Water was first restored in 1821, and four years later the canal was properly repaired; in 1831 it was extended to the town of Rohtak, and has continued to run without interruption ever since. During all the mad follies of the summer months of 1857, no one attempted to destroy the canal. Shortly after it was re-opened, the famine of 1833-34 gave an immense impulse to irrigation, and a second drought in 1837-38 led the people to turn their attention to the permanent use of the water of the canal. It leaves the Hissár branch at Jóshi, 14 miles above the northern boundary of Gohána, and enters the district with

Chapter I, A.
Descriptive.
Canals.

a nominal maximum discharge of 300 cubic feet per second; the bed, however, is at present badly silted, and the actual discharge is about 220 cubic feet only. The Bútánah canal was dug in 1836-37, in order to water the higher-lying villages to the west of the main central depression; it also leaves the Hissár canal near Jóshi, and has a maximum discharge of 180 cubic feet per second where it enters the Rohtak district. Near Gangánah it divides into two branches, one fork passing east of Bútánah, and the other west. Irrigation from these canals is, as a rule, effected by short water-courses; the only large distributaries are those to Ahmadpúr, Májrá, Gánwri, Káhní and Púthí, and Makraulí Khurd. The north-east corner of Gohána is watered by the tail of the Waisarwalla Rájbaha (discharge 30 cubic feet per second), which leaves the Rohtak canal 11 miles above the border. Below this corner a number of cuts taken out of the Delhi canal, which is about 5 or 7 miles distant, and known as the Jadid Rájbáhás Nos. IX and XII (which are named locally after the villages which they irrigate), and the Bhainswál Rájbáhá, water the border villages of the tahsíl. Rájbáhá No. XII enters the district at Saragthal, and is tailed into the Rohtak canal, below the Rabarhá bridge after crossing the lands of Kakánah, Jaulí, Kherí Damkan and Barotah. The discharge of this channel is at present 90 cubic feet per second, and it is intended to supply irrigation to all villages below the point where it joins the Rohtak canal, and thus allow the obstructions caused by the old canal banks, across the lines of natural drainage around and above Mahmúdpúr and Gohána to be removed. The villages along the eastern border began to irrigate in 1833-36, with the exception of those on the Bhainswál Rájbáhá, which was constructed in 1867, but all the distributaries from the Delhi canal have lately been remodelled. The Sámpla villages are irrigated by six principal water-courses, known as the Silánáh, Sissánáh, Rohnáh, Baronáh, Gopálpur, and Tikri Rájbáhás; the last irrigates the three detached canal villages of Bahádurgarh, Parnálah and Hasanpur. The channels, except the last, were constructed between A.D. 1833 and 1839; the Rohnáh and Gopálpur cuts have a discharge of about 25 cubic feet per second each, the others are smaller; the Delhi canal is 3 or 4 miles distant from the edge of the district where these water-courses are taken out of it. The Gopálpur Rájbáhá has lately been much improved and extended, and it now reaches down to Asaudah.

Canal drainage lines.

Closely connected with the canals are the canal drainage lines of the Sámpla tahsíl. These unite east of Hasangarh, from which place a shallow course is scratched on the surface of the country through Jasaur, Asaudah and Sánkhaul to the depression which runs up from the far north end of the Najafgarh *jhíl* to Bahádurgarh. A second channel, which runs down the Delhi border from Thana Kalán by Kutabgarh, Ládpur and Nizámpur, is also tailed into the Bahádurgarh depression. The west arm of the Rohtak drain comes from Juán, eight miles above the northern border of the tahsíl, and passes through the villages of Ridháo, Gorar, Bakhetá and Humáyúnpur; into it the waters of the Juán swamp pour, when the rains are heavy and the Delhi canal is full. Two eastern branches, the westerly from the Bhatgáon *jhíl* and the

Chapter I, A.

Descriptive.

Canal drainage lines.

easterly from Badánah (which places lie five and four miles from the Sámpla border), unite in Khándah and pass through Kharkhaudah and Rohnáh to Hasangarh, the floods being diverted by a moderate cutting and bank from breaking across the north of Kharkhaudah and joining the drainage line at Thana Kalán above mentioned. The lines are known locally as the Gandá *nálá,* putrid channel, or *bad-ro,* and during late years they have wrought terrible havoc in the villages which they traverse. The channel was badly chosen, and was quite unprotected; the floods used to escape into the village ponds, over the village lands, and up to the interior of the very villages themselves. The drainage lines have been completed, and have been supplemented by a drain from Narkaudah which passes into the main drain; and are now in perfect working order.

Natural streams.

Turning from the canals, we come next to the natural streams of the Jhajjar tahsíl, which flow from south to north, and, after falling into the Jamna through the Najafgarh *jhíl,* flow back from north to south. The Sáhibi rises in the Mewát hills running up from Jeypúr to Alwar near Manoharpur and Jítgarh, which are situated about 30 miles north of the capital of the former State. Gathering volume from a hundred petty tributaries, it forms a broad stream along the boundary of Alwar and Patan, and crossing the north-west corner of the former below Nimránáh and Shájehánpur, enters Rewári above Kót Kásim. From this point it flows due north through Rewári and Pátaudi (passing seven miles east of the former town, and three miles west of the latter), to Lohári in the south-east corner of the Jhajjar tahsíl, which it reaches after a course of over 100 miles. Flowing through Lohárí and throwing off branches into Pataudáh and Kheri-Sultán, it again passes through the Gurgáon district, till it finally enters Rohtak at the village of Kutáni. The Indori rises near the old ruined city and fort of Indor, perched on the Mewát hills, west of the Gurgáon town of Núh. One main branch goes off north-west and joins the Sáhibi bed on the southern border of the Rewári tahsíl; while the collected waters of a number of feeders of the north branch pass three miles west of Táuru, spread over the low lands round Bahora and ultimately also fall into the Sáhibi near the south of Pátaudi. The two streams have no separate bed now above this point; the east branch in Kutáni, which is called the Indori, really takes off three miles below the Jhajjar border from the same bed as the west branch or Sáhibi. The reason why the Indori preserves its separate name, and is almost the better known of the two streams, is that owing to the proximity of its sources its floods appear after a moderate rainfall, while the Sáhibi, which flows a long distance through a dry and sandy country, comes down in volumes only in years of heavy rain. Under native rule, moreover, the Sáhibi used to be dammed across at Kot Kásim and Jharthal on the south border of Rewári, and its waters were diverted to the west, so that only the Indori floods flowed down the Sáhibi channel. Still, in spite of the two names, it is an undoubted fact that there is only one channel by which the united waters of both these streams enter the Rohtak district.

Sáhibi.

Indori.

Chapter I, A.
Descriptive.
Indori.

On reaching Kutáni, the stream divides into two branches. One passes due north and joins the depression between Yakúbpúr and Fattehpúr; the other turns west, and in Naglah again divides, the one branch passing up to the low lands above Dádri, and the other continuing west to Záhidpúr. After throwing an arm into the Bathérah *jhíl*, the latter turns north to Aurangpúr, and flows through a lake there along the foot of the sand-hills to Siláuah and the two Silánis. At this point it changes its course abruptly to the east, and passes through a gap in the sand-hills to the lake between Kot Kalál and Súrah, and thence working south to the lakes of Kailoí and Dádri (where it is joined by the branch going north from Naglah), falls into the expanse between Súndhí, Yakúbpúr and Fattehpúr, to which the branch from Kutáni flows direct. From here the re-united stream turns sharply to the north again, and passing through a second sand ridge, between Fattehpúr and Niwánah, enters Bádli through the masonry sluices of the often threatened but still existing *band* of Nawáb Feiz Muhammad Khán. Thence it passes into the Delhi district by two arms, the best defined going through Dewarkhánah and Lohat to Dhindhása, and the other by a huge shallow sweep up the west side of Bádli and under the town. When the floods come down in full volume, all the depressions along their course fill from side to side: the water generally rises in a few days and passes off in two or three weeks. The lakes above Aurungpúr and below Kot Kalál and Súrah never dry, and even the others usually retain some water in the lowest parts of their beds all the year round. The Najafgarh *jhíl* lies five miles distant from the Jhajjar border, and throws out from the centre and northern end two shallow depressions, fourteen miles and eight miles long, back to Bapaniah and Bahádurgarh; while the low-lying lands of Jhajjar are thus irrigated by the streams as they come down to the *jhíl;* those of Sámpla are affected by floods passing up from the overfilled *jhíl* itself. The view of the lakes with their waters rendered intensely blue by the surrounding sand-hills, fringed with luxuriant crops of wheat and sugarcane, and covered with flocks of ducks, geese, and snow-white pelicans, is very beautiful in the spring.

Kashaoti.

Besides the Sáhibi and Indori, the Kashaoti or Hansaoti used to irrigate the Jhajjar tahsíl. This rises below Patan, west of the northern sources of the Sáhibi, and takes a uniformly north-eastern course along the border of Nimránáh, to the western boundary of Rewári, from which it passes into the corner of the Jhajjar below Koslí, after a course of some 60 miles. It was once united to the Sáhibi by a channel across the south of the Jhajjar tahsíl, but this has long ceased to carry water, and is hardly traceable now. The main depression is well marked in many places, and in the spring may be easily traced by the more luxuriant crops grown along its bed. Five and a half miles below the Rohtak boundary, the stream is dammed at Dahina, and, in consequence, flood waters seldom come down it now, except in years of very heavy rain. Inside the Jhajjar tahsíl its course runs between Koslí and Guriáni, past Túmbáherí, Chhapár, and across the north of Khúdan to Surahtí, where it divides into two arms. The eastern branch passes due north through the sand-hills, and ends in the south corner of the lands of Jhajjar: the western turns to Kanwáh (near which it is most markedly

Chapter I, A.

Descriptive.

defined), and following the north-western slope of the sand-hills along their southern base, extends to Chhúchhakwás, and thence by a broad flat depression, to the south of the Rohtak tahsíl itself below Berí.

Sand-hills.

Sand-hills run down the centre of the district in two pretty regular and parallel lines from north to south, the westernmost, by the town of Rohtak, being the far more important: parallel again to these is the short line on the Hissár border. The worst stretches of sand are found in the range which slopes downwards across the north of the Jhajjar tahsíl. The sand-hills which lie south of this chain are of a different character to any others, being broad-backed and without sharp crests. There are four kinds of sand-hills: those on which inferior autumn crops are grown; those on which good grass is found with *babúl* bushes, and *khíp* and *pála* jungle; those on which *sar* and *ákh* alone will grow; and those on which nothing will grow, being merely beds of shifting sand, constantly moving on from west to east and occasionally threatening villages, as in the case of Búriawás. The sand-hills of the northern tahsíl are generally of the first class with a little drift sand on their crests. The second class is well represented by the ridges in Dubaldhan and Dúrínáh; the third class may be seen in the lines round Káraudah; while the fourth consists generally of patches scattered throughout ranges of one of the other classes. The worst stretch of this type lies west of Dáolah and Baktiárpúr in Jhajjar.

Soils.

The surface of the country, although flat, undulates more or less everywhere, and a perfectly level stretch of any extent is rare. The soil consists as a rule of a good, light-coloured, alluvial loam, called *rauslí*, which yields splendid crops in return for very little labour; the lighter and sandier soil found in the ridges and at lower elevations is called *bhár*, while the clay soils are termed *dákar* and *matiyár*, according to their tenacity; the former splits into fissures after being irrigated. The clay soils are found only in depressions, to which the greater amount of their argillaceous matter has been conveyed by the rain from the surrounding higher lands: they are commonest along the central canal drainage line, and in the naturally flooded (*dahrí*) depressions, where they form an exceedingly rich black soil in Jhajjar, and a curious grey soil (perhaps in the process of becoming black) round Bupaniáh. The names of the soils were introduced by the North-Western Amins at the first Regular Settlement, but they are now universally and solely recognised. The whole of the soil contains salts, and is termed *khári biswáh* by the people. The water in the drinking wells throughout the district is kept sweet only by the canals, or the natural streams, or the tanks, on which they are everywhere sunk. *Reh* efflorescence, called *shór*, is unfortunately not unknown, although it has not developed along the canals in Rohtak so badly as in Delhi and Karnál; it occurs chiefly in Mahmúdpúr and a few other villages above Mahmúdpúr in the north-east of the Gohána tahsíl, round Kharkháudah, and above the town of Rohtak. The evil in nearly all of these cases is caused by obstructions to the natural drainage lines. The main depression down which the Rohtak

Saline efflorescence.

Chapter I, A.
Descriptive.
Saline efflorescence.

canal is taken, commences above Safidon, and is joined at intervals by a number of others from the east, starting below Karnál and Pánipat. One of these side lines joins the main branch at Mahmúdpúr, another at Gohána, and here it is that the chief development of *reh* is caused by the drainage water being held up by the canal bank. Round Chhichránáh and above Rohtak, the harm is done by the canal crossing the main depression of the Nái naddi; in the north-east of Sámpla the water-courses check the natural flow of the surface drainage water in many places, and recently the floods from the *bad-ro* have in most villages seriously aggravated the evils of older origin. The Rájpút estates in the south-east of Jhajjar, and those in the east of the circle, of unlined wells (*chálát khám*) suffer a good deal from salt efflorescence; elsewhere the surface of the soil throughout the district is generally free from this pest. Brine wells exist in Záhidpur and Silánáh, and salt is manufactured from them.

Climate.

The hot months of the year begin from the end of April, though the nights often remain cool until June. During June and July the heat is intense, until the rain falls; at the same time it is certainly not so fierce a heat as in the centre and west of the Punjab. Hot winds blow steadily from the west all day, enabling cooling appliances to be worked indeed, but bringing up constant dust-storms (*ándhi*) from the Rájpútána desert, often of such density as to produce almost utter darkness. The first rains fall between 25th June and 15th July, as a rule; but the heat remains moderated for only a few days after each downpour. The final rains take place from 20th September to 15th October; after this the nights become deliciously cool, but the days are still hot till the middle of November. Frost generally occurs about the close of the year, and sometimes again in February. During February and March, strong winds often blow, to the great discomfort of sojourners in tents, and in the latter end of March and in April thunder-storms are not unusual. The average rainfall of the district for the last 19 years has been 19½ inches; 12·4 from June to August, 4·2 in September and October, 1 inch at Christmas, 1·9 inch at other odd times. In the adjoining districts, the average rainfall for the same period is as follows:—Karnál 30·2, Delhi 31·8, Gurgáon 30·3, Hissár 18·1; in the North-Western Provinces the rain belt, of from 25 to 30 inches, faces the Punjab districts which lie along the Jamná. The climate, though severe in point of heat, is healthy, and may be not inaptly described in the quaint language of the memoirs of George Thomas, as "in general salubrious, though when the sandy and desert country lying to the westward becomes heated, it is inimical to an European constitution."

Table No. III shows in tenths of an inch the total rainfall registered at each of the rain-gauge stations in the district for each year, from 1866-67 to 1882-83. The fall at head-quarters for the four preceding years is shown in the margin. The distributions of the rainfall throughout the year is shown in Table Nos. IIIA and IIIB.

Year.	Tenths of an inch.
1862-63 ...	225
1863-64 ...	348
1864-65 ...	182
1865-66 ...	194

Chapter I, A.

Descriptive.

Health and sanitation.

In sanitation the district is as backward as any in the Punjab, and this is the more dangerous because man and cattle alike drink from the open tanks (*johars*) and not from the wells, as in many parts. The death-rate is put at 21 per 1,000, but this is of course, as elsewhere, much below the real mark; the normal birth rate of six municipal towns is put at 38 per 1,000. The number of deaths from fever is over the average for the whole Punjab; the number of cholera deaths in the two years of the Hardwár fair, *viz.*, 1867 and 1879, were 1,066 and 2,930. There is not the least doubt that the cholera in 1879 was brought from Hardwár. The first cases occurred seven days after the great day of the fair, and of 168 villages attacked, people from 135 had been to the fair. There were over 4,000 seizures in all; and the towns suffered less than villages as compared with 1867: nearly all the villages which suffered most were in the Rohtak tahsíl,—Berí, Sánghí, Nidánah, Mehim and others. Small-pox was prevalent in 1869, 1877 and 1878: in the first year nearly $\frac{3}{7}$ of the deaths were due to this disease. The average number of deaths for ten years up to 1878 was 11,044; but the deaths of the last year of that series, and of the year next following (1879), reach the startling figures of 20,178 and 35,782. During those two years a terrible scourge of fever fell on the district, and the deaths of these two seasons equalled those of no less than $5\frac{1}{2}$ average preceding years. Over 46,000 deaths of the above sad tale were due to fever, and in autumn the sickness was so severe that the crops could not be cut, and the usual harvesting wage to the reaper was *one-half of* the yield. This sickness cannot fail to have been a great blow to the people, one-tenth of the population having been taken away in two years. It has been often observed that severe fever follows cholera, and this was certainly the case in Rohtak in 1879, but it was not so in 1869: the people maintain that severe sickness always follows shortly after a year of drought, which they are disposed to believe generates noxious influences in the soil. In 1877 and 1878, when small-pox was raging, the people turned readily to vaccination, but it is not popular among the children and women. Mr. Fanshawe writes: "When a sudden stampede of the former, accompanied by violent yells and sudden falls, has taken place as I entered a village, I have been informed, by way of apology, that it was not I whom the children feared, but that they supposed that I was the *tíkawálá Sáhib*." The average deaths of the first four months of the year are 2,792, or 698 per month; of the second four months, 3,410, or 852 a month; and for the last four months, 4,842, or 1,210 per month. Sickness increases suddenly with the fevers of September: October and November are the worst months of the year; in December there is a fall again to the level of September, and in January the nominal standard of the first third of the year is reached."

Sickness of 1879.

Canal villages.

The subject of sanitation cannot be treated without reference once more to the state of the villages swamped by the canal and drainage channels. The former were inspected by Dr. Dempster in 1847 A. D., and again by Dr. Taylor in 1867; the reports of both have been printed, and the state of things disclosed in them is most melancholy. In 1847 the percentage of persons suffering

Chapter I, B.

Geology, Fauna and Flora.

Canal villages.

from enlarged spleen in the worst villages on the main canal was 44, and in 1867 in the same villages it was 25. The new alignment of the canal will do away with much of the worst suffering in Gohána, but the source of the evils of the Sámpla drainage lines is now being controlled and removed. Stone in the bladder is common, as well as guinea-worm, along the irrigated tracts. Intermittent fever and ague are common, with their sequelæ, enlargement of spleen, dropsy, and anæmia. Pneumonia is fatally prevalent throughout the autumn and winter, owing cheifly to the extreme range of temperature during the twenty-four hours.

Tables Nos. XI, XIA., XIB, and XLIV give annual and monthly statistics of births and deaths for the district and for its towns during the last five years; while the birth and death-rates since 1868, so far as available, will be found at page 43, for the general population, and in Chapter VI under the heads of the several large towns of the district. Table No. XII shows the number of insane, blind, deaf-mutes, and lepers as ascertained at the Census of 1881; while Table No. XXXVIII shows the working of the dispensaries since 1877.

SECTION B.—GEOLOGY, FAUNA AND FLORA.

Geology.

Our knowledge of Indian geology is as yet so general in its nature, and so little has been done in the Punjáb in the way of detailed geological investigation, that it is impossible to discuss the local geology of separate districts, but a sketch of the geology of the province as a whole has been most kindly furnished by Mr. Medlicott, Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, and is published *in extenso* in the provincial volume of the Gazetteer series, and also as a separate pamphlet.

Mines.

The last Administration Report shows the following mines in the Rohtak district: "Labadpúr and Silánah, 1,315 beds for evaporating 125,000 maunds of *khari* salt, and 313 pans for making 31,300 maunds of crude saltpetre. Sales to the amount of Rs. 84,000 were effected during the year, the salts being exported, after being refined, to Farrukhábad and Calcutta for use in preserving skins. Singhpúrah, two mines yielding 600,000 maunds of soft *kankar* of superior quality used for making lime. Mindra, Shádipúr, and Búriáwás quarries of building stone."

Salt.

The following description of the Sultánpúr salt sources, which lie partly in the Rohtak district, has been furnished by the Customs Department. The administrative arrangements are separately described in Chapter V:—

There are clusters of villages south-west of Delhi situated partly in the Gurgáon, and partly in the Rohtak district, where the manufacture of salt by the evaporation of brine raised from wells has been carried on from a period long antecedent to British supremacy. They are known as the Sultánpúr Mahal, are spread over an area of about 20 square miles, and comprise the

villages of Sultánpúr, Saidpúr, Muhammadpúr, Sadhrana, Kaliáwás, Ikhalpur, Mobárikpúr, Bassirpúr, Záhidpúr, and Silánah. The salt is called Sultánpúrí, and is of good quality, containing about 90 to 95 per cent. of sodium chloride.

Chapter I, B.

Geology, Fauna and Flora.

Salt.

The manufacture of salt is exclusively from natural brine derived from wells. The brine seems inexhaustible, as some of the works have been in operation apparently for the last 200 years, and no deterioration is observable. The brine is evaporated by solar heat in shallow *chunam* lined pans, which vary in extent from 200 feet by 60 feet, to only 60 feet by 40 feet, and in depth from 10 to 12 inches. To each well is attached one or more sets of pans, each set consisting on an average of about nine pans, so arranged that there is a slight fall from each pan into the one next beyond it. When, after the annual repairs, which take place about February, the pans are all in order, the highest is filled with brine from the well, and the brine is allowed to stand there for one, two or more days, according to the season and the weather, the period being shorter in the hot and longer in the cold weather. After thus standing, the brine is run into the second pan, the first being refilled, and then from the second to the third pan and so on, until the brine reaches the last pan but one, and there it is allowed to remain, receiving perhaps one or two accessions from its predecessor, until a commencement of crystallization is observed, when it is at once turned into the last pan and crystallization allowed to proceed. This is the most delicate part of the process; if the best salt is to be made and at the same time none wasted, the progress of the deposit (for the crystals form on the floor of the pans) must be closely watched. Up to a certain period nothing but edible salt is deposited; after that other allied salts begin to drop, and the edible salt must then be at once removed, and the mother liquor, of which no further use is made, run off: otherwise, especially at some works, the gross products of evaporation taken as a whole are bitter and uneatable. Not more than eight inches depth of brine at most is run into the first pan, and it is reduced to half that quantity, or even less, before it reaches the last but one pan. When the brine has sufficiently concentrated to be transferred to the crystallizing pan, the manufacturer skims the surface of it (taking care not to disturb the sediment) with some flat-curved instrument, usually a cow's rib-bone, with which he succeeds in removing all the lighter impurities, together with leaves, straw, and the like that may have settled on the brine. In the cold weather the salt rarely crystallizes under a month from the date the brine is drawn, but in the hot weather a period of ten or twelve days suffices.

The number of manufacturers employed in 1882-83 was 298; the number of wells worked was 322; and the number of pans 4,487. The annual yield averages some 6½ lakhs of maunds (see figures in Chapter V, Section A). The produce belongs to the manufacturer, who sells it at the current price of the period, unless, as generally happens, it has been hypothecated, in which case the creditor takes possession. After paying the Government dues the salt is exported to the south-eastern districts of the Punjab and into the North-Western Provinces and

Chapter I, B.

Geology, Fauna and Flora.

Salt.

Oudh. The Rájpútána-Málwá Railway from Delhi passes closes to some of the salt works, and there is a branch line from the Gurhí Station with sidings to the works in Mubárikpur and elsewhere, but the line does not enter the confines of the Rohtak district. The price of the salt at the works ranges from 9 annas to 2½ annas per maund, according to quality, the average being about 5¾ annas per maund. In the markets which it enters after paying the duty and *hákimi* cess, it sells according to distance and amount of freight at from Rs. 3-2-6 to Rs. 2-10-0 per maund. The preventive system in force is described in Chapter V, Section A.

Other minerals.

Saltpetre is extracted from the earth of old sites in all parts of the district. The mineral wealth of Rohtak consists almost solely of *kankar*, which is found in most parts at a moderate depth below the surface, and proves a fatal enemy to the growth of trees in most parts. Bands of *kankar* beds cropping out of the ground are noticeable in Mokrah, and the villages west of it in the Rohtak tahsíl: the people call lands with *kankar* in them *kakrelí*. Particularly pure *kankar* for making lime is found in Birohar and Singhpúrah. The little hills round Guriání are formed of a dark brown-blue limestone, which has supplied building material for all the houses and wells from Ratanthal to Koslí.

Fauna.

The domestic animals of the district are much the same as those elsewhere in the south of the Punjab. Camels are fewer, horses are not common, and horse-breeding is rare. Among the wild beasts, wolves are not unoccasionally met with, and leopards are sometimes seen; foxes, jackals and wild cats abound in the jungles. Snakes are common. Of the deadly kinds the chief are the cobra and *karait*, the former of great size. Scorpions are rare. The return of rewards paid for the destruction of wild animals shows that during the past five years some 550 wolves and two leopards have been killed; the deaths of 72 persons have been caused by snake-bite during the last four years, and one child was killed by a wolf. The tank at Mahmúdpúr was formerly famous for the number of alligators which it contained, but since it was silted up by turning the canal into it, they have disappeared. Wild pigs are to be found in the jungle, under the canal banks, but they are not common. Of game, black buck in the north and west, *chikárá* (ravine deer) throughout the centre and south, and *nílgái* (called by the people *rojh*), in the Chhuckhakwás and Mátanhél reserves, are the largest.* Geese, ducks and teal of all kinds, and flocks of wading birds are found on the Jhajjar lakes, and on some of the swamps along the canal; a few duck may be seen on the tank of nearly every village in the winter; snipe are met with in a few spots in Goháua; black partridge and *kulang* in the canal vlllages; common partridge, sandgrouse and quail everywhere; hares in all dry patches of jungle, and often in the fields. Bustard are occasionally seen. Peacocks run wild in many villages, but the people are averse to their being shot. The common field birds include no peculiar ones; green pigeons are plentiful round

* NOTE.—In 1828 the author of "Pen and Pencil Sketches in India" met with herds of *nilgai* in the (then) dense jungle between Mehim and Madináh, and shot a hyæna near Rohtak itself.

Chapter I, B.

Geology, Fauna and Flora.

Fauna.

Jhajjar. The banks of the canal and the canal villages, and even some rain-land villages, are overrun by monkeys, which are great pests. They rifle the sugarcane fields whenever they get a chance; they prevent any young trees from growing, and they often threaten women and children carrying food to the fields; the people, however, are unwilling, on religious grounds, to kill them, though they are very willing to see them killed, and will often ask an Englishman to shoot a few as a warning to the rest. The mosquitoes of the naturally flooded villages are famous, and their fame is recorded in the following lines:—

"Machchar ka ghar Dádri, Naurangpur thánah;
"Sáth gaon jágir ke, Súndhá, Súndhi, Fattehpur, Yákubpur, Nimanah;
"Thóri thóri Bádli, aur sari Ukhalcharah."

The mosquitoes of Gohána are said not to bite: this may be true as regards natives of the country; they certainly bite Europeans. In the summer evenings, before the whole shade of the trees on the canal banks is dancing with the light of the fireflies, the amount of animal life of all kinds which may be seen from the road is perfectly astonishing.

Trees and vegetation.

Except along the canals and chief water-courses, and immediately round the villages, trees are painfully wanting in the Rohtak scenery. In the fields they are met with only at intervals; though clumps of poor wood are scattered round the outlying ponds and tanks, except in Jhajjar, where there are but few of these. Almost any trees of the plains will grow along the canal banks; the commonest are the *shisham*, *kíkar*, *tún*, mulberry, *siris* and mango. Round the civil station and the tahsíls *shisham* and *siris* are grown. On the village tanks *pipal*, *kendú*, and *kíkar* trees abound; in the village reserved jungles (dignified with the name of *banis*), *jánd*, *jál* and *dhák*, and beneath them low bushes. These reserved village jungles form the only considerable tracts which have not come under the plough in most estates, and their almost invariable presence round the village site is one of the distinctive peculiarities of the district, and forms a striking feature of the revenue survey maps. In the fields the commonest trees are *kíkar* and *raunj* or *nimbar*, in about equal numbers, the former being more common in Jhajjar, where the *farásh* is the only tree which grows well in the sandy tracts. Groves are rare: a few are to be found in the canal villages, and those in Kailoí (Rohtak) and Síhótí deserve mention: the village reserved jungles of the canal villages often consist of fine *kíkars* as well as of the trees above mentioned. Two of the Government reserves of the Jhajjar tahsíl contain some timber, but it is generally poor and stunted. The small rainfall, the sandy soil, and the presence of *kankar*, are all unfavourable to the growth of trees, and it has been calculated that every one planted by the district authorities, and which consented to grow to maturity, must have cost between forty and fifty rupees. In nearly all cases the foliage is sadly kept down by the loppings and shearings which the trees undergo to provide an apology for fodder in years of famine. Those, however, which are situated round the tanks and in the village jungles are never felled except for a common village purpose, or when there is no other possible way of paying the

Chapter I, B.

Geology, Fauna and Flora.

Trees and vegetation.

Government revenue. In the few rain-land gardens which exist, the *jáman* and *bér* trees are found in profusion; in the canal gardens pomegranates, limes, apricots, mulberries and mangoes are cultivated, and the sale of their produce yields a condsiderable income: a few date trees (*khajúr—Phœnix dactylifera*) are scattered in small numbers around some villages; their fruit is almost worthless. Except the Jhajjar reserves (*bírs*) above-mentioned, there are no grass preserves in the district, and no large stretches of jungle; the only moderate sized tracts are at Mátanhél, Chándí, and between Púthí and Bhainswál Khurd. Jungle bushes grow freely everywhere, the most common being the *híns* and *bánsá* and *jhár pálá;* and thorns spring up all around with an amazing facility; round a few villages a cactus hedge (*nágphan—Opuntia dillenii*) may be found. Grass is abundant in seasons of moderate rain on the uncultivated lands and among the crops; but in years of drought it withers from off the face of the country, except in the canal villages.

The following is a complete list of the more common trees of the district. They are almost all self-sown, though the *pípal, farásh, siris,* and *shisham* usually require to be planted out. *Jánd* (*Prosopis spicigera*), *Siris* (*Albizzia lebbek*), *Kíkar* (*Acacia arabica*), *ním-bhur* or *ním-ber* (*Zizyphus*), *bukhain* (*Melia sempervirens*), *jand* (*Prosopis spicigera*), *jál* (*Salvadora oleoides*), *khair* (*Acacia catechu*), *beri* (*Zizyphus jujuba*), *barnáh* (*Cretæva religiosa*), tamarind (*Tamarindus indica*), *rahírá* (*Tecoma undulata*), *hingó* (*Balanitis ægyptiaca*), *sissu* (*Dalbergia sissoo*),' *ním* (*Melia azadirachta*), *farásh* (*Tamarix orientalis*), *pípal* (*Ficus religiosa*), *kaim* (*Nauclea parviflora*), mango (*Mangifera indica*), *jáman* (*Sizygium jambolanum*), mulberry, *tút* (*Morus*), *dhák* (*Butea frondosa*).

Trees: their uses.

The *kíkar* is the tree most commonly used for nearly all purposes of building, and for household and agricultural instruments; the wheels of carts are generally made of this wood, and its boles furnish the solid blocks which are placed upright in the ground, and form the lower portion of the sugar-mills. The *siris* also, which is called *sirdár-i-darakhtán,* furnishes these stumps. *Shisham* wood is used for nearly all the same purposes as *kíkar*, but less commonly; only the red kind is adapted for agricultural implements. The timber of the *beri, pípal, jáman tút, jánt, siris* and *farásh,* is used in buildings; the mango and *jál* (which is safe from the attacks of white ants) for doors; the *hingó* and red *nímber* for ploughs, rakes, &c., and especially for churns; and the *rahírá* for bed-posts. The *jánt* and *farásh* supply the wattlings for the unlined wells of the Jhajjar tahsíl; the *raunj* and *dhák* are largely made use of for well timbers, as they are unaffected by water. The fire-wood of the country is supplied by the *beri, jál, dhák, raunj, farásh* and *kendú*: the Golia Játs and Musalmáns alone burn the *pípal*; the best charcoal is made from the *kíkar,* and after that from the *jánt, raunj* and *dhák.* This last tree furnishes the wood for the funeral pyres and marriage hearths—ominous conjunction! The *jánt* tree has a seed called *sángar* (and when dry *jhínj*), which the poorer people eat: the *jál* bears a sweet fruit (*píl* or *pílu*), which is especially abundant in famine years, ripening in May, and giving a welcome supply of food to the people. But the greatest stand-by of the lower classes in years of distress is

Chapter I, B.

Geology, Fauna and Flora.

Trees : their uses.

the *kair* bush (not *khair*). This useful plant bears first a flower called *bárwáh*, which is eatable, and then a fruit which, when in its green state, is called *tínt* and is made into a pickle, and when ripe and fit to eat, *pinjú;* in years of famine, it is said that the bush flowers twice. The plum of the *jhár pálá* has already been mentioned. The *kesú* fruit of the *dhák* tree is used for dyeing; a gum also is exuded from this tree, and from the *kíkar*, whose bark is used for tanning and in the manufacture of country spirits.

Grasses.

With moderate rain the cattle have no lack of grass pasture for most months of the year: from April to June grass is always scanty. The owner of a field is entitled to reserve it for the grazing of his own cattle for 12 to 15 days after the crop has been cut; then all the cattle of the village browse over the fields without distinction. The best and commonest grass is the *dúb*, which, with a fair rainfall, lasts all the year round. It is by far the most highly prized by the people, who say, "though all other grass be burned up, the *dúb* will remain fresh." It grows along the ground with long sprays, and has deep roots, which the people dig up as fodder in famine seasons. Most of the other grasses spring up with the early rains, and last only a few weeks or months: the best kinds are called locally *chaprúr*, *sánwak*, *makrá*, *ánjan*, *paluá* and *gándhí*. The *dáb* grass which grows most commonly in the low-lying naturally-flooded lands, is of a coarse and hurtful kind—"though an animal die, yet should he eat *dáb* ?" The *káns* grass is said to be good for horses—"*Káns* grass for the horse, a staff for a man"—and is much relished by camels and goats. *Paluá* and *gándhí* form the special food of buffaloes, and *ghatúl* of donkeys; most animals eat the other kinds, but many are not nourishing, and only allay hunger. *Sánwak*, *makrá*, *chaprúr*, and *palenji* bear small seeds, which are gathered and eaten by the people in famine seasons. At such times, too, the cattle have to put up with fodder mixed with sprays of trees, bushes and thorns, especially from the *raunj*, *jánt*, *kíkar*, *shisham*, *siris* and *jhár-pálá ;* these form a most important stand-by in such seasons, and in allusion to their admixture with straw, it is said—"the cattle of the highlands eat the fruit of the *jál* and *jánt*." The *jhár-pálá* bush, also called *jhár-berí* (*Zizyphus nummularia*) has been fully described by Mr. (Lord) Lawrence in his report on the Rewári pargana; when green and growing in the middle of the crops, it is called *goblá*; when the crop has been removed, the thorny sprays are cut off close to the ground and given to the camels to eat, or mixed with fodder for other cattle: the leaves of the bushes in the jungle, or whose branches dry up in the fields, are beaten off them and collected in bundles; the thorns are used to protect the roads and enclosures for fuel and fodder. The plant also bears a fruit called the *junglí bér*, which is largely eaten in famine years. Besides the *pálá* bush camels feed on the *jhójhrú*, which grows commonly on *bhúr* soil, and on sprays and leaves of *kíkar*, *raunj*, *pípal*, *jánt*, and *badbér* trees. Goats are fond of the leaves of the *babúl* and of the *badbér* and *ákh* trees, but they will not touch *dák:* "The camel does not touch the *ákh*, nor the goat the *dák*."

CHAPTER II.

HISTORY.

Chapter II.

History.

Antiquities.

There are no antiquities of the very least note in the Rohtak district. The real history of the old sites is lost. Excavations at the Rohtak Khókrá Kót would seem to show that three cities have been successively destroyed there; the coins found in Móhan Bárí are the well known ones of Rájá Samant Devá, who is supposed to have reigned over Kábul and the Punjab about 920 A.D. They are found throughout the Cis-Satlaj tracts, and bear on the one side a humped bull lying down, with the superscription "*Srí Samanta Devá*," and on the other a mounted horseman with a lance. Twenty-six giants' graves (*naugazás*) are found in the district, 17 at Bauiání in Rohtak; but the only well-known one is that in the masonry *khángáh* at Kanwáh in Jhajjar. There are some old tombs at Jhajjar, Mehim and Gohána, but none of any special architectural merit; the finest are at the first place. There is one old *baolí* at Rohtak and another at Mehim; of the latter a full description is given by the author of "Pen and Pencil Sketches;" it must have been in much better repair in 1828 A.D. than it is now. The "Gáokaran" tank at Rohtak and the Búáwálá tank at Jhajjar are fine works, and the masonry tank built by the last Nawáb at Chuchakwas is, an exceedingly handsome one. The Bohar *asthal* is the only group of buildings of any architectural pretension in the district; the Jhajjar palaces are merely large houses on the old Indian plan.

Nature of annals in Rohtak.

History in the East is nearly everywhere two-fold. There are the rural annals which tell of the people themselves, their settlings and changes, often almost legendary and to be gathered only in fragments, but still representing the facts of the past to the people, and to those who have leisure to weigh and criticise the traditions; and there is the narration, which is more usually dignified as history, *viz.*, the record of the lives of conquerors and rulers, their exploits and administrations, and the immediate connection of these events with the local area under consideration. The Rohtak district is rich in memories of the former type; but in recollections of the latter very poor. The village communities, which are of as perfect a type as any in India, have existed for two score ages, each with its own little series of events, which the annalist generally considers beneath his notice, for (to quote the words of Mr. Wheeler) "history deals more with the transitory than the present, with the episodes in the life of humanity, the revolutions which overthrow kingdoms, and create or overturn empires, rather than with the monotonous existence of little states which run in the same groove for centuries." History in this more exalted sense has left scanty record of Rohtak, till the middle of the last century is reached. A few towns destroyed by the kingly invaders from Ghazní and Gór; a few villages built by royal mandate on royal high-roads; an old royal canal and old royal revenue subdivisions, still observed by some classes of the people; many Rájpúts and a few Játs made Muhammadans by a royal persecutor;

Chapter II.

History.

Nature of annals in Rohtak.

a town sacked by Rájpúts in their wars with the Delhi ruler; some grants of land by Royal Charter, and a few buildings constructed by servants of the Court;—these are the only visible signs now left of the course of events before the time of the Mahrattá and Sikh. We know that the hosts of many a conqueror must have carried fire and sword through the land before the southern plunderers and northern fanatics contended for the possession of it; that many a royal state progress must have taken place through the district to the hunting grounds round Hánsi aud Hissár; that ever since Delhi became the capital of India, a tract lying so close to it must have been profoundly affected by the events of the dynastic annals; but not a trace of all this remains. Only the villages themselves, unbroken and unchanged, exist as they existed 800 years ago. To no tract in North India do the words of Sir C. Metcalfe, quoted below, more aptly apply than to the Rohtak district:—"Village communities seem to last where nothing else lasts. Dynasty after dynasty changes; revolution succeeds revolution; Hindú, Patháu, Múghal, Mahrattá, Sikh, English, are all masters in turn, but the village community remains the same."

Mughal divisions.

The origin of the tribes and their settlement, and the foundation of estates and the constitution of communities are fully described in the next chapter. We pass to the facts of history in its more dignified sense. These, as has been said, are few till we reach the middle of the last century. Under the Emperor Akbar, when his great minister, Tódar Mal, divided all North India into administrative circles, the present district of Rohtak fell within the Súbáh of Delhi and the Sirkárs of Delhi and Hisár Fírozá. The former included among others the *dustúrs* of Rohtak and Jhajjar, with the *parganas* of Rohtak, Dúbaldhan, Kharkháudáh, Madauthi and Jhajjar, and the latter the *dustúrs* and *parganas* of Gohána and Mehim or Miyún, as the old name was called. Within the *parganas* again were *tappás*, distributed as follows in the present *tahsíls*:—

Tappás.

Gohána.	*Rohtak.*	*Sámpla.*	*Jhajjar.*
Sinkh—part.	Chándi.	Gúnáh Farmánáh—part.	Hawelí Jhajjar.
Butánáh.	Kailoí.	Kailoí—part.	Bádlí.
Mundlánáh.	Bohar—part.	Bohar	Khúdan.
Khánpur Kalán.	Nidánáh.	Barónáh.	Subánah.
Jaulí.	Bháiní Chandarpál.	Díghal.	Koslí.
Chándí—part.	Sawwár—part.	Máundathí.	Sálháwás.
Kailoí—part.	Mokhrah.	Kánaudáh.	Akhérí Madanpúr.
	Bhalbah.	Hawelí Pálam—part.	Bíróhar.
	Berí.		Mátanhél.
	Dighal—part.		

The villages included in the *tappás* lie within a ring fence, except in the case of Mokhrah and Bhalbah, to which, for some reason now unknown, several outlying estates were joined. In some cases, such as the Dahiya, Dalál, Ahláwat and Kádián Játs, the boundaries of the *tappá* followed closely the distribution of tribes, but in others, such as the Jákhar and Malik, they did not. The Bráhmins, barbers, and Chamárs still observe these divisions to some extent; and at some ceremonies, such as marriages or funeral feasts, the *tappá* people are still collected together.

Chapter II.

History.

Events since 1712 A.D.

Lying close to the royal city, the tract now comprised by the Rohtak district was often granted in service tenure to the nobles of the Court; and Rájpút, Brahmin, Afghán and Biluch have at different times enjoyed its revenue. From the time of the internecine quarrels, which began in 1712, on the death of Bahádur Sháh, the successor of Aurangzebe, the Mughal empire fell rapidly to ruin; and before a century had passed, an unknown western nation had taken the place of the old emperors. The governors of provinces set themselves up as rulers, and waged their own wars; the Játs rose to power in Bháratpúr under Chúraman and Súraj Mal; the Mahrattás began to creep up from the south; the terrible invasions of Nádir Sháh, and, twenty years later, of Ahmad Sháh took place from the north; and following in their steps, in the confusion that succeeded, the Sikhs pushed down to the Delhi territory. When faction quarrels ensued, the Mahrattás were called in by the Delhi Court, and twenty years after their advent the English came on the scene During all this time of turmoil and bloodshed, the Rohtak district must have been profoundly affected. It formed the eastern portion of Harriánáh, a tract which gained its unenviable reputation for murder and robbery at this time, and which is popularly defined as being bounded on the east by the Khádir of the Jamná, on the west by the Bágar country, on the south by the low-lying Dábar tract of the Najafgarh *jhíl* and its feeders, and on the north by the Nardak in Karnál and Kaithal. Encouraged by the weakness of their rulers, the people began to refuse to pay revenue, and developed a warlike and independent spirit, which set those who sought to coerce them at defiance.

About the year 1718, Harriánáh was granted in *jágír* under the Emperor Farokshér to his Minister Rukkan-ud-daulá, who in his turn made over the greater part of it to the management of a Biluch noble, Faujdár Khán, who subsequently, in 1732, was created Nawáb of Farakhnagar (in Gurgáon) with a territory which embraced the whole of the present districts of Hissár and Rohtak, and parts of Gurgáon, together with a considerable territory now in the hands of the Sikh chiefs of Jínd and Patiála. Faujdár Khán died in 1747, and was succeeded by his son Nawáb Kamgár Khán, who with varying changes of fortune retained possession, until his death in 1760. In 1754 Bahádur Khán Biluch received a grant of Bahádurgarh and the adjoining estates; and he and the Bíluches of Farakhnagar exercised a nominal control over the rest of the country also. Bahádur Khán was succeeded in 1761 by his brother Táj Muhammad Khán, who ruled for 14 years.

This was the time of the complete collapse of the Delhi empire. Alamgír was murdered in 1760, and was succeeded eventually by his son Alí Gohur under the title of Sháh Alam, whose rule, however, extended only to the immediate neighbourhood of Delhi. In 1761 the Mahrattás met with their crushing defeat at the hands of Ahmad Sháh (Abdáli). The Sikh inroads henceforward gathered force, and the Sikhs gradually gained a footing more and more secure in the northern portion of the present district, the nominees of the titular Emperor vainly struggling to keep the country quiet. Kam-

Chapter II.

History.

Events since 1712 A.D.

gár Khán was succeeded as Nawáb of Farakhnagar by his son Músa Khán, but his rule was purely nominal from the first, and in 1762 he was ousted from his capital by Jawáhar Singh, son of the celebrated Suraj Mal, Ját ruler of Bharatpur. The Játs held Jhajjar, Bádli and Farakhnagar until 1771, when Músa Khán, escaping from Bharatpur, where he had been kept in confinement, made a successful attempt to recover his estates, expelling the Játs from Farakhnagar. He never, however, regained a footing in the present Rohtak district.

In 1772, the Mahrattás retired southwards, and Najaf Khán came into power at Delhi. During his lifetime some order was maintained. Bahádurgarh was at this time in the hands of Nawáb Táj Muhammad Khán and his son Amír Alí Khan, to whom Najaf Khán gave in addition the *pargana* of Mándauthí. Jhajjar was in the hands of the husband of the famous Begam Samrú, who also held large estates in Gurgáon. Gohána, Mahím, Kharkhaudah, and Rohtak were also held by nominees of Najaf Khán. The death of this Minister in 1782 was the signal for renewed inroads by the Sikhs, who met with no serious opposition until the return of the Mahrattás in 1785. Even they, however, could not succeed in subduing them.

Táj Muhammad Khán was followed by Nawáb Amir Alí Khán, the last of the line. Refusing to accede to demands made on him by the Mahrattás, he was deposed by them in 1793, but was allowed to retain the village of Gheorá in Delhi, which is still held by his descendants revenue free. In 1765 Gajpat Singh, the first Rájá of the house of Jínd and grandson of Chaudhrí Phúl, settled at Jínd and Safidon, hardly 20 miles distant from the north-western corner of the Gohána tahsíl. From these places he constantly invaded the Hissár and Rohtak territory, and for some twenty years before 1803 he and his son, Rájá Bhág Singh, the uncle of Mahárájá Ranjít Singh, held the north of the district on a sort of passive tenure from the Mahrattás. The west was held at various times by all three competitors, but latterly by the Mahrattás, together with the south. Rohtak is thus interesting as forming on the right bank of the Jamná the border land of the Sikh and Mahrattá powers. The tenure of the latter was no easy or profitable one. The strong Ját villages perpetually defied them; Díghal and Sánghí beat off regular attacks made on them, and Ismáilah and others had to be levelled with the ground. Even after this George Thomas could collect his revenue only by means of a moveable column constantly marching about the country. Before his time the Begam Samrú, *jágírdar* of Sirdhaná, and known in Rohtak by her honorary title of Zebunnissá, held Jhajjar for some years, and she was succeeded there by him in 1794.

George Thomas.

George Thomas had been in the Begam's service for some time, but left it in disgust in 1792, and joined Appa Kandi Ráo, Governor of Meerut. From this Chief he received in service *jágír* the *parganas* of Berí and Jhajjar, with the appointment of Warden of the Sikh marches. For this purpose he was obliged to keep up a strong army, and he took advantage of this to gradually make

Chapter II.

History

George Thomas.

himself master of the situation. The Begam on one occasion sought to recover her old possessions, but her troops mutinied, and Thomas returned good for evil by assisting to reinstate her in her fief east of the Jamná. To overawe the towns of Jhajjar and Berí (the latter of which he stormed on one occasion), he build the fort of Jehâzgarh (Georgegarh) at Husainganj, on the border of the Jhajjar *tahsíl*, and established a second camp at Hánsi as a bulwark against the Sikhs. The remains of his magazine and residence at the former place still exist, and bear evidence in their solid construction that they were not constructed in the latter half of the nineteenth century. On the death of Appa Kandi Ráo, an attempt was made to dispossess Thomas of his army and command; but after he had defeated his rivals, and even carried war into their country across the Jamná in 1798, he was left in peace for a time, and proceeded to consolidate his territory. Too great ambition, or too great a love for war, however, proved his ruin. Not content with what he had, he attacked the Sikhs in the north, and the States of Bikánír, Jeypúr and Udeypúr in the south; and though his expeditions were not always uniformly successful, he became the most powerful and feared man on the right bank of the Jamná. The Mahárájá Scindiá and his general, M. Perron, Governor of the Doáb, at last became jealous of his progress, and the latter was ordered to attack him (1801). An attempt was made to arrange an amicable compromise at Bahádurgarh, but this failed; and Lewis Bourquien (commonly called Lewis Sáhib) and a Captain Smith proceeded against Jehâzgarh, the latter to besiege the place, and the former to cover his operations. Thomas, however, showed his usual activity and skill in meeting his foes. He fell on Captain Smith suddenly, compelled him to raise the siege, and inflicted a severe defeat on Bourquien at Berí, where the Mahrattas lost 3,000 men. But this success only served the more thoroughly to alarm all the neighbouring rulers. Reinforcements were poured in from the Doáb; the Sikhs gathered from the north, and the Játs and Rájpúts moved from the south, to make common cause against their too formidable adversary; and a force of 30,000 men, with 110 pieces of artillery, commenced the siege of Jehâzgarh. Thomas' camp was skilfully placed behind the sand-ridge lying south of the fort, and the guns of the enemy were able to do him little harm. The position which Lewis Bourquien occupied to the north, and the spot where M. Perron had his camp on the sand-hills above Palrá, are still shown by the people. Thomas could not have hoped to have held out long against such a force in any case; but treachery was at work within his camp, and he was deserted by several of his chief officers, and compelled to fly away by night to Hánsi. His enemies speedily followed him there; much the same scene of baseness was re-enacted; and in February 1802, Thomas abandoned claims to power, and agreed to pass over into British territory, where he died shortly afterwards on his way to Calcutta.* He is still spoken of admiringly by the people, whose affections he gained by his gallantry

His defeat and retirement

*This is one account of George Thomas' fall. Another is given in Colonel Skinner's Life.

and kindness; and he seems never to have tarnished the name of his country by the gross actions that most military adventurers in India have been guilty of.

Chapter II.

History.

English rule.

Rohtak in 1803–1809.

Within two years of this event, the power of the Mahrattás in North India was completely broken, and the Rohtak district, with the other possessions of Scindia west of the Jamná, passed to the Honourable East India Company by the treaty of Sirji Anjengaon, which was signed on 30th December 1803. It was no policy of Lord Lake's at that time to hold large territories beyond the Jamná, and he accordingly sought, by settling in them a number of chiefs and leaders who had done us good military service, to form a series of independent outposts between the British border and the Sikhs. The Jhajjar territory was therefore given to Nawáb Nijábat Alí Khán, and the old Biluch possessions at Bahádurgarh to his brother Nawáb Ismáil Khán. Rájá Bhág Singh of Jínd had kept aloof from the combination against the English, at the advice of Bhái Lál Singh of Kaithal, the ablest and most intriguing man of his day among the Sikhs. Soon after the fall of Delhi, he tendered his allegiance to Lord Lake, and having rendered service in the ensuing campaign against Jaswant Ráo Holkar, he and the Bhái received the Gohána and Kharkhaudah-Mándauthí (Sámpla) *tahsíls* in life *jágír*. For brilliant exploits in the same campaign, on the retreat of Colonel Manson, further grants of territory were made to the Jhajjar family. The Nawáb of Bahádurgarh received the Dádri country (including the tract called Bháunáharjál), and the part of Budhwána lying below it, the rest of which went to Faiz Muhammad Khán, son of Nawáb Nijábat Alí Khán. Faiz Muhammad Khán received also, as a separate *jágír*, the villages of Lohárí, Pátaudah and Kherí, in the south-east corner of the present Jhajjar *tahsíl*, and a life grant of the estate of Hassangarh, Kírali, Pyládpúr and Khurrampúr in Sámpla, formerly held by Táj Muhammad Khán while his brother was Nawáb of Bahádurgarh. The Pataudi state was given to Faiz Talab Khán, brother-in-law of Nijábat Alí Khán, and the Jhajjar territory was extended to include Nárnol, Kánáundah, Báwal and Kántí, as well as the area of the present *tahsíl*. The Rohtak-Berí and Mehím *tahsíls*, forming the west of the present district, were given to Abd-us-Samud Khán, the first Nawáb of the house of Dujána, together with all the country forming the territories of George Thomas in Hissár. This gift, however, was beyond the power of the Nawáb to manage; the people, encouraged by long immunity, set him at defiance; a son-in-law of his was killed in an attack on Bohar, and his eldest son at Bhiwáni; and finally, in 1809, he resigned the grant back to the donors, who had made it one condition of the gift that it should be managed without aid from the British Government. The tract held by the Dujána family was once larger than the whole Jhajjar territory; now they have only the two estates of Dujána and Mehrána in the Rohtak district, a few detached villages in Rewárí, and the small tract of Náhar, and part of Bháú lying below the Jhajjar *tahsíl*,—29 villages in all, with a revenue of about Rs. 80,000.

From the time of the abandonment of this gift by the Dujána

Chapter II.

History.

Formation of the district, 1810—56.

Chief, the formation of the Rohtak district dates. At first it was part of the "Shimáli *zillah*," which stretched from Pánipat to Sirsá, and it remained so until the lapse of the Gohána and Kharkhaudah-Mandáuthí estates, on the death of Lál Singh and Bhág Singh in 1818 and 1820 A.D. When the Hissár district was created in the latter year, the Berí and Mehím-Bhiwání *tahsíls* were included in it, and the other portions of the present northern *tahsíls* in Pánipat; but in 1824 a separate Rohtak district was made, consisting of the Gohána, Kharkhaudah-Mándauthí, Rohtak-Berí, and Mehím-Bhiwání *tahsíls*. The Bahádurgarh territory formed the western boundary of this, and on the south lay the Jhajjar country. There was a good deal of changing of estates from one *tahsíl* to another, which is unimportant. The old district was of the shape of a triangle, Gohána forming the apex, and the base extending from Bhiwani to Mándauthí. Until 1832 A.D., the whole Delhi territory, including Rohtak, was under the Resident at Delhi, but in that year it was brought under the same regulations as the rest of North India, and the Resident became Commissioner. There were four Summary Settlements (in parts, five) from 1815 to 1838 A.D., followed by the Regular Settlement in 1838—40; the district was abolished in 1841 A.D., Gohána going to Pánipat, and the rest of the *tahsíls* to Delhi, but in the following year it was created anew. There is little to note in the way of history regarding the events of these 30 years. The people gradually settled down to orderliness and peace, although the material progress of the country was sadly checked by a series of famines and a revenue demand which was much too severe. Indeed there is nothing historical to note in the even tenor of events of the next 20 summers, till the unhappy year of 1857-58 is reached, and the Rohtak district was transferred from the N.-W. Provinces to the Panjáb. During this period some 35 Collectors held charge of the district, of whom the best known and remembered are Messrs. W. and A. Fraser; Sir T. Metcalfe; Messrs. J. P., C., and M. R. Gubbins; Mr. J. Grant; Mr. Mill; Mr. Cocks; Mr. Ross; and Mr. Guthrie. The Sámpla *tahsíl*, it may be noted, was located in its present position in 1852, the old name of the Kharkhaudhi-Mándauthí *tahsíl* being then done away with.

History of ruling houses, 1805—1857.

It will here be convenient to sketch briefly the history of the houses of the three Chiefs once connected with the Rohtak district, before entering on the narration of the events of the Mutiny, which caused two of them to disappear from the roll of native rulers in India.

The Dujána house.

The Dujána family is happy in having no annals, except the mere record of the succession of son to father. Nawáb Abd-us-Samud Khán died in 1825. It was by him that the fortunes of the house were made. He was originally a *risaldar* in the service of the Peshwá Báji Ráo, and in the campaign against Scindia he served with the Mahrattá troops on the side of the English, where, meeting with favour from British officers, he transferred his allegiance, and joined Lord Lake. Under that General he did good service at Bharatpúr, and in pursuit of Jaswant Ráo Holkár, and in consequence he received the grants which have been detailed above. He was succeeded to the exclusion of his eldest

The Dujána house.

son's heir by his younger son Dúndi Khán, who lived till 1850, and was followed by his son Hassan Ali Khán, who was Nawáb when the revolt of 1857 took place. He appears to have kept himself free from the intrigues of the time, and at any rate he came out of the storm unscathed, whether thanks to his insignificance or his loyalty. His chief care seems to have been to conceal in his palace such sums of ready money as were by him. The Dujána family belongs to the Yusafzai tribe, and is closely connected with the Jhajjar Patháns. The Nawáb himself is a landowner, and also an occupancy tenant in some of the Pathán estates on the north border of the Jhajjar *tahsíl*.

The Jhajjar house.

The Jhajjar Nawáb's family claim to be Bharaich Patháns, a tribe whose original location was in the neighbourhood of Pishín and Kandahár, but who gradually made or found a way out into the Yusafzai country. Mustafá Khán, the grandfather of the first Nawáb of the house, came to India in Muhammad Sháh's reign, and took service with Alivardi Khán, Governor of Bengal. By various exploits there he gained the title of Nawáb, but on being refused the Governorship of Behar, he left his old chief, and, returning to North India, was presently killed fighting at Azimabad. His son, Murtazá Khán, succeeded to the command of the troop, and entered the employ of Safdar Jang, Subadár of Oude, and his son Shujáat-ud-Daulá; he afterwards left Asuf-ud-Daulá for the service of Najaf Khán, the Commander-in-Chief of the Royal Army, and was slain fighting against Jeypúr.

Nawáb Nijábat Alí Khán.

Nijábat Alí Khán was the next leader of these free lances, in the place of his father, and performed various brilliant services, in return for which the title of Nawáb was confirmed to him by the Emperor Sháh Alam. He is described as having been a fine soldier, and a cool-headed, far-seeing man. When war between the British and Mahrattás had become inevitable, he chose the former side, and the rewards he received have been already told. The old Chief continued to live in Delhi, where he had resided for some 30 years, and left the management of his new estate to his son Faiz Muhammad Khán.

Nawáb Faiz Muhammad Khán.

He died in 1824 and was buried at Mahraulí in the shade of the tomb of the holy saint Kutub-ud-dín Sáhib Ouliá, where the graves of all the family are. His son was an enlightened and kindly ruler, who is still remembered gratefully by the people. It was he who constructed most of the old buildings at Jhajjar (including the palace which now forms the *tahsíl*), who introduced and encouraged the manufacture of salt, who re-settled many of the deserted villages in his territories, and who constructed the Bádli *band*. Poets and learned men gathered at his Court, and during his rule of 22 years he showed himself an able Chief, worthy of his ancestors. He died in 1835.

Náwab Faiz Alí Khán.

With this Chief the palmier days of the Jhajjar rule passed away. His son and successor, Nawáb Faiz Ali Khán, was a somewhat narrow-minded ruler, and a harsh revenue collector, who is not well spoken of by the people. His rule was the shortest of all, extending to ten years only; and in 1845 the last Nawáb, Abd-ur-Rahmán Khán, succeeded.

Nawáb Abd-ur-Rahmán Khán.

There was some trouble with his kinsmen, who disputed his legitimacy at the time of his accession, and when this was over, the Nawáb gave himself up for a time to gross

Chapter II.

History.

Náwab Abd-ur-Rahmán Khán.

debauchery, from the effects of which he never recovered. He was naturally possessed of both taste and ability, and it was he who built the palace in the Jehánára garden, and the residence and tank at Chhuchhakwás. But in revenue collections his little finger was thicker than his father's loins, and many villagers fled from under his oppressions. In 1855 A.D., he set about making a regular settlement of his territory, but it had extended to the two *tahsíls* of Jhajjar and Bádli only, when the mutiny broke out, and it passed away with its author in that year. During all this time there had been only two Chiefs of the Bahádurgarh house, who were usually called, from their western possessions, the Nawábs of Dádri. Muhammad Ismáil Khán enjoyed his grant for five years only, and died in 1808 A.D., leaving a son, Nawáb Bahádur Jang Khán, only 2½ years old. During his minority the state was managed for him by the Jhajjar Chief, and when he came of age, the latter refused to restore the Dádri country, on the plea that money was due to him on account of expenses incurred in his management over and above the income of the estate, and that he had not received his fair share of the Budhwána villages, when that tract was divided after 1806. The question was finally settled by 16 estates being made over to the Jhajjar Nawáb on the intervention of the Delhi Resident. Bahádur Jang at once proceeded to lead a most dissolute life, and was soon hopelessly involved in debt; at one time his estate was very nearly being assigned to his creditors, but finally the Dádri country was mortgaged to Jhajjar until 1848. Bahádur Jang had by this time become utterly feeble in mind and in body, and it was more than once proposed to relieve him of the management of his estate. Such were the annals of these families down to the year 1857 A.D.

Bahádurgarh. Nawáb Muhammad Ismáil Khán.

Nawáb Bahádur Jang Khán.

The Mutiny.

The mutiny of the troops at Meerut on the 10th of May, and the seizure of Delhi by them on the 11th, took the Rohtak district, like the rest of North India, by complete surprise. Large numbers of Játs and Rájpúts belonging to the district were serving in the army, but it does not appear that there was any feeling of excitement among the people noticeable before that month, or that *chupattís* were circulated among the villages, though possibly they were. The Collector, Mr. John Adam Loch, of the Bengal Civil Service, who had been in charge of the district for some ten months, at once took steps to preserve order by calling into head-quarters all the soldiers who were on leave in the district, and by sending to the Nawáb of Jhajjar to despatch some troops to Rohtak. Of his first order to the Nawáb no notice was taken; but on a second demand, sent on the 18th May, for cavalry and two guns, a few horsemen were despatched. These, however, proved very unruly and worse than useless, for they inflamed the villagers as they came along. Then as day succeeded day, and it appeared that nothing was being done to re-assert British authority, the troublesome portions of the populace began to raise their heads, and the whole of the once warlike people became profoundly stirred. On the 23rd of May an emissary of the Delhi King, by name Tafazzal Hasein, entered the district by Bahádurgarh with a small force. The *tahsíldar* of Rohtak, Bakhtáwar

Chapter II.

History.

The Mutiny.

Singh, who had been sent there to meet him, was unequal to the task of encountering the rebels, and fled to Rohtak. Mr. Loch at first wished to stay at his post and fight the enemy, who were not strong in numbers; but presently, despairing of success, he left Rohtak by night, accompanied only by the *thánadár*, Bhúre Khán, and made his way by early on the morning of the 24th to Gohána. Deserted by their magistrate, the soldiers collected at head-quarters naturally dispersed to their homes, or, perhaps, joined the rebels, who arrived at Rohtak on the 24th, and proceeded to set free the prisoners in the Jail, and burn the Court buildings and record office. The Deputy Collector, Misar Mannú Lál, and the Sadr Amín, Muhammad Abdulla Khán, remained at their posts; but they were unable to do anything to control the course of events, and the former was shortly afterwards compelled to fly. An attempt was made by the Delhi force to plunder the Hindus of the town, but this was frustrated; and after two days' stay they returned to the capital, carrying off nearly two lakhs of treasure, and burning the Sámpla *tahsíl* on their road; the money there had a few days before their advent been brought into Rohtak. Meanwhile Mr. Loch had passed on to Karnál without stopping at Gohána, and the *tahsíldár* of the latter place deserted his charge and fled. But Chaudri Rustum Alí Khán of Gohána took charge of the *tahsíl* buildings, and preserved them with the records and money, and kept together some prisoners who were engaged on the new works there, until order was again restored in the autumn. The district being abandoned by all its officers, the old feuds and quarrels of the people, which till now had been long buried, at once broke out anew, and all outward signs of order and rule disappeared for a time. The customs' bungalows at Mehím, Madinah and Mándauthí were all burnt, and the officers with their wives and children became wanderers on the face of the country. But nowhere in the Rohtak district were hands stained with English blood. The Ránghars clamoured for it at Mehím and elsewhere, but the Játs and Baniyás defeated their purpose; and it is noticeable that in all cases nearly the fugitives were conducted to a place of safety with unexpected kindness and consideration—that too, no doubt, often by the very men who engaged freely in the faction fights of the time. The Muhammadans, in the zeal of their new-born piety, desired to slay all the Hindus, and the latter had a large number of old clan disputes to settle among themselves, and lost no time in setting about their decision. The confusion was added to by the rebel troops of the Harriána Light Infantry and 4th Irregular Cavalry, who had mutinied at Hissár and Hánsi, and murdered their officers, the Collector, and other Europeans, passing through on their way to Delhi. The *tahsíldár* of Mehím, Lachman Singh, made over to the neighbouring villagers such treasure as was in the *tahsíl*, and disappeared, and the buildings and records were destroyed. The arrival of the 60th Regiment of Native Infantry under Colonel Seaton, who was accompanied by Mr. Loch, checked active disorder for a time, but only for a brief one. This regiment, which had been quartered at Banda and Umballa since 1851, had been marched from the latter place on 22nd May, in spite of grave misconduct there. On reaching Karnál, it was diverted

Head-quarters attacked.

The 60th Regiment N. I. at Rohtak.

Chapter II.

History.

The 60th Regiment N. I. at Rohtak.

to Rohtak, ostensibly to intercept the rebels from Hissár and Hánsi, but really because it was now known to be mutinous to the core, and it was unsafe to take it to Delhi. The proper course would have been to disarm it; but instead of this, it was determined to send it to Rohtak merely—a proceeding which Captain Hudson stigmatised as discreditable to the authorities and unfair to the officers. On the march down the men were guilty of repeated instances of insubordinate conduct, and when Rohtak was reached on 31st May, it was discovered that the mutineers had passed through the day before, and that "the public buildings, the Judge's " Court and offices, and the Collector's Treasury had been burnt down " and were still burning. The rebels had torn up all the public records, " papers, and documents, vast rolls and piles of them, and after " breaking up the chests and racks in which they had been kept, and " piling all up in the centre of each building, they had made huge " bonfires of the whole, and then gone off to Delhi."* The regiment was encamped in the compound of the District Courts, and continued to show evident signs of an intention to mutiny. On the 4th of June they were prevented from carrying their design into execution only by the Colonel boldly taxing them with it, which so confounded them that they were unable to act then as they had proposed. But the end was inevitable, and could not be long deferred; it is said that the want of money to pay the troops was partly the cause of the outbreak taking place when it did. On the afternoon of the 10th the Grenadier Company, which had all along been the leader in insubordination, broke out into open mutiny and seized their arms. Not a single native officer remained true to his colours, not a soldier came forward to assist to quell the *émeute*, and there was nothing left for the Europeans but to ride off. They were fired upon by the men, but fortunately they all escaped unwounded, except the Sergeant Major. The mutineers did not follow them, and they collected together half a mile from the camp, and after waiting some time for a few brother officers (who had gone off to shoot early in the afternoon, and who, unknown to them, had received news of the outbreak and made their way to Delhi in advance), they turned their backs on Rohtak, and reached the ridge at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 11th June. Mr. Loch fled on foot to Sámpla, and thence on horseback to Bahádurgarh, from which place he was escorted to Delhi by (*risaldar*) Sandal Khán of Kálanaur and his father. But from the exposure of the day he never recovered; and there is a pathetic letter of his, stating that he was now quite blind, and ascribing the origin of his affliction to his flight from Rohtak under exposure to the midsummer sun.

Its mutiny.

Lawlessness of the district.

All vestiges of the British Government now disappeared again like snow in thaw. The mutineers killed Bhúre Khán, the *thánadár*, and after trying unsuccessfully to plunder the town, went off to Delhi, where they distinguished themselves in the attack of June 14th on the ridge, and received fitting punishment at the hands of their old officers. The Rángbars and butchers set up the Muhammadan

* General Sir T. Seaton's " From Cadet to Colonel , " Vol. II., Chap. 4

Chapter II.

History.

Lawlessness of the district.

green flag, and round it all the bad characters of the country collected, and lawlessness ruled supreme in the district till the middle of September. Mr. Greathed, by a proclamation of 26th July, put the country under the control of the Jínd Chief, but the Rájá was unable to do much at that time to restore order. Chaudrí Rustam Alí alone maintained himself at the Gohána *tahsíl;* nowhere else was there any sign left of the authority of the late rulers of the country. The King of Delhi, three days before Mr. Greathed's order, had issued a proclamation to the people of Rohtak town, forbidding acts of violence, and enjoining obedience to the principal and loyal landholders, and promising a sufficient military force and civil establishment—a promise never fulfilled. But the people minded no threatenings of persons unable to enforce them with power, and gave themselves up to the enjoyments of fierce feuds. The Dahiyá and Dalál Játs in Sámpla engaged in perpetual quarrels, which centred round Hassangarh; the Ahláwat Játs attacked Sámpla, but were beaten off, with the help of Ismailáh. In Gohána, Ahúlána attacked Sámri and Barodah; Madinah attacked Kathúra; Bútánah destroyed Núran Khérá; and all the headmen of Sámri were hanged for attacking a military convoy. In Rohtak the villagers of Kharkhara were long in possession of a gun which they seized from the Hissár rebels, and which some other rebels finally took from them; Sánghí and Khírwálí were engaged in one continuous skirmish; the Mehím villages, now in Hissár, made a general attack on those on the present west border of Rohtak; and the Ránghars plundered every one indifferently,—a course of action which led to most of the Ránghar villages having to receive a number of new headmen, after order was restored, in place of others hanged. For three whole months the district presented one long scene of mad rioting; yet, withal, the people did not fail to take advantage of a good rainfall to secure a capital crop. The fighting was generally conducted in a most amicable way; due notice of the attack about to be made was given, and the question was fairly and deliberately fought out between the two parties. These little pastimes were somewhat disagreeably interrupted by Captain Hodson, who left Delhi on the 14th August, and having executed justice on rebels and deserters whom he found at Kharkhaudah (where also he shot *risaldár* Bishárat Alí under a misapprehension), reached Bohar on the 16th, and moved on to Rohtak on the evening of the 17th. A few of the city rabble, who were bold enough to attack him then, were easily dispersed and some slain, and for the night the little force of 400 horsemen rested by the old Court house, and was furnished with supplies by the well-disposed portion of the townsmen. By the morning, however, the city Shekhs and butchers had taken heart again, and as a large number of Ránghars had gathered from the neighbourhood during the night, the united forces advanced to attack Captain Hodson after sunrise. By feigning to retreat, he drew them on for some distance, and then turning upon them with his cavalry, distributed into five bodies, he cut up about 100 of them, and scattered the rest in wild flight to the city. The walls of the city and fort were manned with a number of matchlock men, and Captain Hodson did not therefore consider it wise to make any further attack, and after riding round

Quarrels of clans.

Captain Hodson's incursion.

Chapter II.

History.

the city he drew off to the north and encamped at Jassia. Thence he returned to Delhi by the way of Sunipat. But the lesson had its effect, and the Rohtak Muhammadans were much less troublesome thereafter, and ceased to roam the country in large bands, although faction fights among the villages were still vigorously pursued.

The end of the disturbances.

The authority of Government was not restored openly and permanently until twelve days after the memorable 14th of September, on which Delhi fell. On the 26th of that month, General Van Cortland with a force of Punjáb levies and contingents from the Patiála and Bikánír States, and accompanied by Mr. Ford and Misr Mannú Lál, marched into Rohtak, and proceeded to distribute justice among all concerned in the late disturbances. The actual money loss to Government had been the plundering of about 3½ lakhs of treasure and Rs. 9,000 worth of stamps, and the destruction of all government buildings and records except at Gohána: the canal, however, had not been injured. Many rebels were shot and hanged; property stolen was as far as possible recovered: the district was effectually disarmed throughout; the outstanding revenue was promptly collected; the villages which had been most prominent in evil doing were fined Rs. 63,000; rewards were given to the deserving, and the lands of the guilty were confiscated. The worst evil-doers of the time had been the Shekhs of the Fort, the butchers and the Ránghars, and on these the heaviest punishment fell. But it should be remembered in extenuation, that many Shekhs and Ránghars, serving in our army, remained faithful to their colours, and did excellent service for us at Delhi and elsewhere, for which they received due rewards.

Services and rewards.

It is more pleasing to turn to the other side of the picture, and note instances in which (to quote the words of the Secretary to the Punjáb Government, now Sir R. Temple, on the Delhi territory in the first Administration Report after the Mutiny) "there were "found many natives, often of the humblest orders, who were kind "to our fugitives, and who, sometimes at imminent peril to them-"selves, fed the hungry, clothed the naked, and sheltered the house-"less." A Ját of Mahmúdpúr, Gohána, conveyed a party of women and children to Pánipat, at no small risk to himself, and his son still shows with pride the picture of the Queen-Empress which the grateful refugees afterwards sent to him. The Játs and Baniyás of Báland and Mehím protected and escorted to places of safety certain officers of the Customs line and their families,—in the latter place at the risk of their own lives, from the violence of the Ránghars. The Gohána Chaudris passed on in safety various officers of the Canal and Customs departments, fleeing before the storm. A party of women and children from Gurgáon were conducted by a Ját, Anand Ram, from Kánaundh, where they were under the protection of the Jhajjar Nawáb, to Pánipat; and Sir T. Metcalfe was similarly escorted by a Rájpút of Bond—Naurang Singh. Mr. Loch was twice accompanied from the district, once by a Ját of Khánpúr Kalán, Gohána, and once, as related, by some Ránghars stationed at Bahádurgarh. All these services, and others performed elsewhere, by Rohtak men, were suitably rewarded. Chaudri Rustam Alí received a revenue assignment of Rs. 1,000 per annum in perpetuity to him and his heirs (male);

Services and rewards.

but the latter have unfortunately failed. The Mehim Játs and Baniyás who saved European life were similarly rewarded by grants for three generations, and the Báland men by grants in perpetuity. Anand Ram and Naurang Singh received land revenue free out of Chhuchhakwás; the inhabitants of Rohtak, Jassiah and Sánghi, who had furnished Captain Hodson with supplies in August, reaped the return due to their readiness; and *risaldár* Sandal Khán had assigned to him for two lives the revenue of Bábra in Jhajjar. Mir Barkat Ali Khán, *risaldár* of the 1st Bengal Cavalry, was allowed to purchase Bír Bahádurgarh, now Bír Birkatábád, to be held on a revenue fixed in perpetuity; the *thánadar* of Karnál, Kámdár Khán, received a large grant out of Chhuchhakwás revenue free, and other grants have since then been made for good services rendered in the Mutiny. It may be remarked that the general population of the district throughout their rioting bore no special ill-will towards the British Government. On the contrary, they always speak of the " *Sirkar* " and their old officers in unusual terms of affection, and there are no more loyal and well-disposed subjects of the empire in ordinary times. But it was not to be expected that they, who had so lately laid aside a warlike for an agricultural character, should remain perfectly passive and quiet, when deserted by their local officers, and incited by mutinous troops, and a small disaffected portion of the community.

Conduct of the Jhajjar Nawáb.

From early in October complete order was restored in the old Rohtak district of which Mr. R. Jenkins became first Deputy Commissioner. Two hundred Jínd horse were stationed at head-quarters, and 50 at Gohána, and Mr. Ford was at leisure to go south to the Jhajjar territory. A force under Colonel R. Lawrence, as political officer, had already been detached to pacify the country lying south-west of Delhi, and arrest its traitor chiefs, to whom we must now turn. On the outbreak of the Mutiny the Nawáb Abdurrahmán Khán* at once sent news of the events at Delhi to the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces at Agra, and, in reply, he was ordered to place himself under Mr. Greathed's orders. This he failed to do as he failed to send the force demanded of him to Rohtak; on the other hand, he did despatch some troopers to Mr. Ford's assistance at Gurgáon on 13th May; the bearing, however, of the men sent was unsatisfactory, as was later the case in Rohtak, and as had been the behaviour of the Jhajjar escort, when the Commissioner, Mr. S. Fraser, was cut down in Delhi, and Sir T. Metcalfe was attacked. When the latter came to Jhajjar on 14th May, the Nawáb did not see him, but sent him on to Chhuchhakwás, and from there (according to Sir T. Metcalfe) turned him out of his territory. On the other hand, the Nawáb protected the lives of a number of women and children made over to him from Gurgáon, and had them conveyed by Anand Rám to Pánipat, at

* NOTE--In " The Punjáb and Delhi in 1857," it is said that the Nawáb was in Delhi on 11th May. This is incorrect; he was at Nárnol at the time; the fact of his being at Delhi was never alleged against him on his trial. There are many other mistakes in the same book; for instance, the Nawáb of Dádri is said to have paid the penalty of his treason with his life.

Chapter II.

History.

Conduct of the Jhajjar Nawáb.

the end of July. He did not possess sufficient loyalty or courage to enable him to join the British forces on the ridge; and while he played a double game, and made professions to Mr. Greathed, 250 to 300 Jhajjar troopers, under his father-in-law, Abd-us-Samad Khán, fought against us at Delhi, and especially at the battle of Badli-ka-Serai, and were paid by the Nawáb. But again 70 Jhajjar *sawárs* stationed at Karnál remained faithful throughout the Mutiny, and were afterwards incorporated in the 3rd Sikh Cavalry. Still, in short, he had utterly failed to do his duty; and when, on the assembly of Colonel Lawrence's force at Dádri, he was summoned to come to Chhuchhakwás and there surrender himself, he at once obeyed the order, and gave himself up to take his trial on 18th October. On the same day the fort of Jhajjar was occupied, and on the following day, after a smart conflict, that of Nárnol. The Jhajjar troops were ordered to give up their arms, but most of them broke loose and fled south to join the Jódhpúr mutineers. The Jhajjar territory was taken under management by Colonel Lawrence, until the result of the Nawáb's trial should be known, and for a time 600 Patiála foot and 200 horse were stationed there. The trial of the Nawáb took place in Delhi, in the Royal Hall of Audience, before a Military Commission presided over by General N. Chamberlain. It commenced on the 14th December, and judgment was given on the 17th. The charges against the Nawáb were laid under Act XVI of 1857, and consisted of allegations that (1) he had aided and abetted rebels and others waging war against the British Government in places being at the time under martial law; (2), that he had furnished troops, money, food and shelter to the rebels; and (3), that he had entered into treasonable correspondence with them. Sir T. Metcalfe, Mr. Ford, and Mr. Loch gave evidence against the accused, together with some other officers and native witnesses. The *sanad* which granted the estate to the Nawáb Najábat Alí Khán contained a condition that in times of difficulty and disturbance, or when required, the Nawáb should furnish 400 horsemen, and, moreover, should always remain a well-wisher and devoted friend of the English Government. These conditions the Nawáb could not pretend to have fulfilled, and his country therefore clearly stood forfeited in any case. The evidence given proved that the Jhajjar troops did nothing to protect the English officers in Delhi; that they had fought against us there; that during that time they had been paid by the Nawab, with money sent from Jhajjar; that other sums of money had been sent to the rebels at Delhi; that the traders of Jhajjar had been compelled to subscribe to a forced loan for the king; that a prince of the Delhi house had been received and entertained at Jhajjar; and that the Nawáb had been in treasonable correspondence with the king of Delhi, and, among other things, had promised to send a regiment of cavalry and five lakhs of rupees as soon as his revenue should be collected. It was also proved that the forts of Jhajjar and Nárnol were in a complete state of military preparation when seized. The defence of the Nawáb was prepared by an old servant of his, Rám Richpal, afterwards an Honorary Magistrate of the town of Jhajjar, who died in 1881. It consisted merely of the allegation that the troops were beyond his control, and

His trial.

had acted as they pleased. This was vehemently denied by the prosecution, but there was nevertheless a certain amount of truth in the statement. The Muhammadan troops at Jhajjar did mutiny against their Hindu officers, whose village and houses they attacked, and whose women and children they killed, and their disorderly conduct in other places than Jhajjar has already been mentioned. The Nawáb was never a man of any great resolution, and there is no doubt that he was largely influenced in his unwillingness to go to the Delhi ridge by fears for the honour of the ladies of his family. That he failed in what was his clear duty, and that he abetted and assisted the rebels, is undoubted, and the loss of life and country paid the forfeit; but his treason can hardly be designated as of the worst type; and, at any rate, no English blood was shed in the Jhajjar territory, though the opportunities of shedding it were many. He was found guilty by the Commission without hesitation, and was sentenced to be hanged, and all his property to be confiscated; his execution took place on the 23rd December, in Delhi, before the fort. The latter portion of the order was confirmed by the Chief Commissioner and the Government of India, and was duly carried out. All the dependents and members of the family received small pensions, and in the end of 1858 they were transferred to Ludhiána and Lahore. One branch of the family, represented by Shayista Khán, and which had not been implicated in the events of the Mutiny, was permitted as a favour to live at Saharanpúr.*

Chapter II.

History.

His trial.

The sentence.

The Nawáb of Bahádurgarh was at Dádri, where he usually resided, in May 1857, and he remained there until he surrendered like his cousin to the British troops in October. The Dádri troops stationed at Hissár mutinied with the Irregular Horse and Harriána Light Infantry there, and joined in the murder of the Collector and other Englishmen; but no active participation in the events at Delhi could be proved against the Nawáb himself. He had indeed sent an offering to the king, and addressed him in a letter of fulsome adulation, and the rebels in Delhi had drawn supplies from Bahádurgarh. But this was all; and as the Nawáb had really no control over the villages distant only 15 miles from the capital and 30 miles from himself, and as he had wished to aid Sir T. Metcalfe in his escape, it was decided that, taking all this into consideration, together with his old age and decrepitude, it was not necessary to try him for his life. To this decision the Government of India acceded; adding, that it "is just and necessary that the Nawáb shall forfeit all his possessions, which he held on condition of loyalty and good service." The forfeiture was carried out, and Bahádur Jang Khán was removed to Lahore, where he enjoyed a pension of Rs. 1,000 a month, and where he died in 1866.† In this manner did the once powerful

Conduct of the Bahádurgarh Nawáb.

The punishment.

* NOTE.—The correspondence concerning the trial and punishment of tha Nawáb of Jhajjar is to be found in the following letters:—Commissioner, Delhi, to General Commanding Delhi Division, No. 20. of 26th November 1857; Commissioner, Delhi, to Chief Commissioner, Punjáb, No. 24 of 2nd January 1858; Chief Commissioner, Punjáb, to Government of India, Foreign Department, No. I A. of 18th February 1858; Government of India to Chief Commissioner, Punjáb, No. 1453 and 1035 of 28th May and 2nd September 1858.

† NOTE.—The case of the Bahádurgarh Nawáb was discussed in the following letters:—Commissioner, Delhi, to Chief Commissioner, No. 57 of 3rd March 1858;

Chapter II.

History.

Constitution of the present district.

Bharaich family pass away from among the ruling Chiefs of North India.

The Bahádurgarh estates were added to the Sámpla *tahsíl*, five detached villages to the east going to Delhi; and Jhajjar, including Nárnol, Kánaundh, Dádri, and the rest of the old territory, was created into a new district. Two Dádri villages—Senpal and Kharári—and one Jhajjar village—were included in the Rohtak *tahsíl*, and five Jhajjar villages in the Sámpla *tahsíl*; for a time nine others (called the Mándauthí villages) were also added to Sámpla, but these were taken back again later. The two districts of Rohtak and Jhajjar, together with the rest of the Delhi and Hissár divisions, passed to the Panjáb by the Government of India Notification No. 606 of 13th April 1858. Shortly afterwards, the loyal services of the Phulkián Chiefs were rewarded by the assignment of Dádri to the Rájá of Jínd, of Nárnol to Patiála, and Kántí and Bawal to Nábha. The summary settlements of the remaining Jhajjar *parganas* and of Bahádurgarh were commenced by Mr. J. S. Campbell, the first Deputy Commissioner of Jhajjar; and in the middle of the work, India passed from the Honourable East India Company to the Crown by the Proclamation of 1st November. Things soon settled down to peace and order throughout the districts, of which one was not to last long. It was determined to cancel a debt due to the Nábha and Patiála States, by assigning to them portions of the Kánaundh *pargana*, and the Rájá of Jínd was allowed to purchase some of the villages also. This left only the two *parganas* of Jhajjar and Bádli in the new district, and from 1st July 1860 it was abolished, and the Jhajjar *tahsíl* added to Rohtak, seven Bádli villages being transferred to Delhi, 21 to Gurgáon, and two detached Jhajjar estates going to the Rájá of Jínd. In the following year, when the general revision of *tahsíls* throughout the Punjáb took place, that of Mehím was abolished. The old eastern estates of Rohtak-Berí were made over to Sámpla, which also received 12 villages from Delhi; a few Mehím villages and Bhiwáni (now created into a new *pargana*) went to Hissár, and the rest were added to the Rohtak *tahsíl*. These changes were completed by 1st July 1861. In the same year occurred the famine, and a second followed in 1868-69. Otherwise, the course of events in the district has, generally speaking, been uneventful. The regular settlement of the Jhajjar and Bahádurgarh villages were completed by Rái Partáb Singh in 1862: municipalities and honorary magistrates have been appointed; the Customs line was abolished in 1879; the new alignment of the Western Jamná Canal has been put in hand since 1878, and the drainage channels in Sámpla have unfortunately been constructed and are now being remodelled. The rainfall and flood of September 1875 are perhaps the only other occurrences to be noted, together with the present settlement, and the second Revenue Survey of the district. The Deputy Commissioners best remembered by the people in the district have been Colonels Voyle and Hawes, Captain Grey, and Mr. F. E. Moore, who was murdered by a Ját

1858—1880.

Chief Commissioner to Government of India, No. 123 B—12 A of 9th March; Government of India to Chief Commissioner, No. 1266, of 9th May, 1858.

while sleeping outside his house on 6th August, 1877, to the great grief of every one in the district, to whom his kindliness had greatly endeared him. Nawáb Hasan Alí Khán of Dujána died in 1867, and his son and successor, Saádat Ali Khán. in 1879: the present Nawáb, Mumtáz Alí Khán, has recently (1882) assumed management of his estate, which during his minority was administered for him by his uncle Nijábat Alí Khán.

Famines.

There is only one other point which calls for notice in the past history of Rohtak; unfortunately, it is one which exercises periodically an evil effect on the tract, *viz.*, the famines. Those which are still especially recollected by the people are the following. A famine is termed *akál*:—

A. D.	*Sambat.*	*Names.*
1753-54	1810	.....
1782-83	1840	Chálisa.
1802-03	1860	Sátha.
1812-13	1869	Unhattara.
1817-18	1874	Chauhattara.
1833-34	1890	Nawwia.
1837-38	1894	Chauránawa.
1860-61	1917	Sattrah.
1868-69	1925	Pachisá.
1877-78	1934	Chautisá.

The famines seem to have occurred irregularly, and to have nothing of a cyclic nature about them; eight in the present century give one every ten years on an average; as a fact, two have occurred in each of the second, fourth and seventh decades, and none in the third, fifth, and sixth, though the famine of 1860-61 was only just outside the last.

Early famines.

From the terrible *chálisa*, which lasted three years, and in which grain sold at five seers the rupee (equal perhaps to 1½ seers at present values), a very large number of villages of the district date their refoundation in whole or in part. Curiously enough, no sayings or songs regarding this famine are commonly known among the people, or at least could be discovered. Its terrible ravages have been described by a master pen in the "Rájás of the Panjáb." In the *sátha* famine, grain sold at 10 seers the rupee, two consecutive harvests having failed. The efforts made by M. Perron to alleviate distress in this year are still gratefully remembered by the people. The *unhattara* famine was most severe in the Bágar country, from which large numbers flocked to Rohtak, and especially to the Jhajjar *tahsíl,* and settled as cultivators. Grain sold at 7 or 8 seers per rupee. The *chauhattara,* like that of 1877-78, was a fodder famine chiefly; the price of grain did not rise above 12 seers for the rupee. The *nawwia* famine was very severe; grain is said to have been altogether unprocurable, though prices did not rise to an unprecedented pitch. Of this famine the people have a saying "*Baniya bhar gaya kothi men, Balak rowe roti men,*" meaning that the "the shopkeeper hid in his house, and the child wept over its meals" and expressing the trouble and hunger which fell on all. The *chauránawa* famine was less severe again. The *sattrah* famine was the first in which relief was regularly organized by the British Government. It was severest in Márwár and Bikánír, and thousands of hunger-stricken people swarmed in from these parts.

Famine, 1860—61.

The rains of 1859-60 were poor, and those of 1860-61 failed almost entirely, so that the Najafgarh *jhíl* ran dry—an

Chapter II.

History.

Famine, 1860—61.

occurrence unknown before—and grain sold in Rohtak for some time at 8 seers the rupee. In the official report of the Commissioner (No. 169 of 17th August 1861) it is stated that nearly 500,000 people were relieved by distribution of food, and in other ways; that nearly 400,000 had been employed on relief works (chiefly tanks, and a few roads); and that Rs. 34,378 had been spent on these objects: Rs. 2,47,971 of land-revenue were ultimately remitted. The number of deaths by famine was put at 144, but the Commissioner admitted that it was impossible to guess the real number of deaths caused by gradual starvation. The *kair* (or *karil*) bush yielded an abundant supply of berries, as it seems always to do in famine years, and the people lived largely on its fruit for weeks. The stores of the country had been generally exhausted by three bad harvests previous to the actual famine year, and the villages were most severely tried by it, though fortunately not permanently injured; the loss of cattle was considerable, but nothing like that in 1877-78. The 11th paragraph of the Commissioner's letter is well worth quoting, and runs thus: "With a very limited amount of "moisture, the soil of this country is exceedingly prolific; all, how- "ever, depends on the rainfall. When rain fails, everything is lost, "and the soil becomes hard as iron. The feature of *absolute drought* "and failure of rain is a remarkable one in these parts. Every consi- "derable town and village can point to its former site or sites, prior to "such and such a famine or drought, which depopulated the country, "and these occurrences appear to serve as eras in the popular record "of the past." The following sayings of the *sattrah akál* are commonly in the mouths of the people :—

Parte kál Jullahe mare, aur bich men mare Teli,
Utarte kál Baniye mare; rupiye ki rahgai dheli;
Channa chironji hogaya, aur gehun ho gae dákh;
Sattrah bhi aisa para chalisa ka bap;

that is, "In the beginning of the famine died the weavers (menials); "in the middle the oil-men (village servants); at the end the traders; "and a rupee became worth only half its value; grain sold at the "price of pistachio nuts, and wheat at the price of raisins; the famine "of seventeen was more severe than that of forty." Of the same famine there is a well-known song of some length, from which the following couplets are taken: "The traders collected old and "bad grain, and sold it for an enormous price. The beam of their "scales broke, and their weights were worn away (by constant use); "the trader lived, and the Ját died. The carts remained useless, for "the oxen were dead; and the bride went to her husband's house "without the due formalities." The last line is most expressive of the intensity of the distress: the parents being no longer able to feed their daughter, she was forced to go in an irregular way to her husband's house—a terrible breach of marriage etiquette.

Famine, 1868—69.

In the *pachisa* famine of 1868-69 the distress in Rohtak was as severe as in any part of the Punjáb. In the early months of 1868 there was a fair amount of rain, but the fall of July, August, and September failed entirely, and before the end of the year grain was selling at 10 seers the rupee, and relief works had to be started. The showers which fell elsewhere in January and February did not

Chapter II.

History.

Famine, 1868-69.

extend to the Hissár division, and misery became intense throughout the summer of 1869, till at last good rain fell in September, and saved the district from a possible repetition of the events of 1780—83. 719,000 destitute persons received relief; 1,250,000 were employed at various times on relief works; Rs. 1,33,000 nearly, were spent in alleviating the calamity, and Rs. 2,09,269 of revenue were in all remitted. Of the money granted, Rs. 12,000 were given in the shape of advances, Rs. 25,000 were spent in the purchase of food, and the rest was expended on works—chiefly the clearance of village tanks. The special feature of the relief in this famine was the amount made up by voluntary subscriptions of the people themselves, which was nearly Rs. 45,000. The loss of life was considerable, although at the time this was not admitted; the loss of cattle was nearly 90,000 head, and some 50,000 were said to have been sent off to the hills in order to save them from starvation. It may be remarked that the numbers relieved directly, or on the works, varied for some reason in an extraordinary manner from week to week.

Drought, 1877 78.

The last drought in the Rohtak district, so far as the present century has advanced, took place during the progress of the recent Settlement in 1877-78, and the loss of cattle in these years was perhaps greater than had ever been known before. There was but little rain in June, none in July or August, and only two inches in September, when it was too late to sow anything. Grass withered away from the face of the soil, the cattle began to die in large numbers in the autumn of 1877, and famine prices were soon reached. Matters were made worse by the gambling transactions of the traders in grain (*badni*); credit was refused to the cultivators; food stores began to be largely exported from the district, and the people in consequence became greatly exasperated. In the beginning of the trouble, the unhappy death of Mr. Moore occurred, and presently disturbances commenced. Highway robberies grew common, grain carts were plundered, and finally the *bazár* at Bádli was attacked and gutted by the Játs of the place. The prompt and severe punishment which followed this outbreak prevented similar designs from being carried out, but there was still an uneasy feeling on the country side which did not die away for some months. The winter rains again failed, and the mortality among cattle became terrible; still no relief was considered necessary by Government: the revenue demand was not even suspended. Fortunately, good rain fell at last in July and August 1878, and though the later rains were scanty, an abundant crop of fodder was obtained and a fair crop of grain. During the cold weather of 1877-78, the aspect of the country was desolate beyond description. There was literally no crop in the rain-land villages; in a ride of 20 miles not even two or three plots were to be seen. The grass had wholly disappeared, and nothing but thorns and weeds met the eye in the fields. The loss of cattle of agriculturists amounted to 176,000 in one way or another—by sale, deaths, or transfers, and it will take the district many years to recover from this. Ultimately Rs. 80,000 of the collections due in

Chapter II.
History.
Drought, 1877-78.

the spring of 1879 were suspended, and this perhaps gave a little relief. Of this drought the people quote the following lines: "An "ox sold for a piece of bread, and a camel for a farthing: the year "thirty-four has destroyed the stock (root) of oxen and of buffaloes. "The year thirty-four has killed thirty-four tribes (out of the thirty-"six); two only, the trader and butcher, have survived, the one by "use of his scales and the other by use of his knife (to slaughter the "cattle)." Another song composed by a well-known local poet, who lives at Dujána, is of considerable artistic merit, but is much too long to be quoted.

Effects of the famines.

The people declare that the loss of cattle from famines is now much greater than it used to be, and, in so far as there are now no large grazing grounds in the district and the number of cattle has greatly increased, this is true. But fodder is now perhaps more carefully preserved than in former days, and famines from actual scarcity of food causing general starvation cannot occur. But again the traders, though they keep by them larger stores of grain than formerly, speculate more freely now-a-days, and export largely, where they had in old days to confine themselves to the local markets; their relations also with the people are more strained than they used to be. The recurrence of famines is the most important historical feature in the revenue administration of the district, of whose area only 13 per cent. is artificially protected against them, and it affects the agriculturists to some degree in various relations of life. The people of rain-land villages strive to get a few acres of canal land to cultivate in years of drought, and so great is the burden of this to the dwellers in canal estates, that they will not marry their daughters into rain-land villages, if they can help it. The songs are full of reference to this—"*Meré bebehe* (O sister), *naddion pár dhartí* "*dedehe*" (give me some canal land);—"*Meré bhaiyone* (O brother) "*nahrón pár dhartí baiyo ne*" (sow some land on the canal). The people do more or less provide against the famines, but they are exceedingly short-sighted in their arrangements, and as population grows denser, these become more and more difficult to make. Severe droughts and famines shake even the strongest estates to their very foundations.

Growth of the district.

The manner in which the district has attained its present dimensions has been sketched in the preceding pages. But it may be useful here to collect the facts.

The district naturally divides itself into two separate portions—(1) the older tracts forming nearly the whole of the three northern *tahsíls*, and which have been under our administration for over 60 years; and (2) the estates which belonged once to the Nawábs of Jhajjar and Bahádurgarh, and came under English management only in 1858. The former comprise 295 villages, with an area of 805,315 acres, and the latter amount to 219 in number, with an area of 348,232 acres. Two-fifths of the villages, therefore, and nearly one-third of the area, have been added to the Rohtak district since the Regular Settlement of the principal portion was made in 1838—40.

The following figures show the constitution of the old or northern sub-division :—

Chapter II.

History.

Growth of the district.

VILLAGES.				
Formerly in	Now in Tahsil			Total.
	Gohána.	Rohtak.	Sámpla.	
Rohtak-Berí tahsíl ...	2	82	21	105
Mehím do. ...	...	28	...	28
Gohána do. ..	80	...	...	80
Sámpla do. ...	...	...	62	62
Haweli-Palam, Delhi tahsíl ...	...	...	12	12
Kings Táiúl villages ...	1	...	6	7
Jágír	...	1	...	1
Bahádurgarh State ...	...	2	21	23
Jhajjar do. ...	...	1	5	6
Total ...	83	114	127	324

Deducting the 29 estates of the two Nawábs from the above total, we have a remainder of 295 old villages in these three *tahsíls*, of which the last added to the district were the twelve Delhi estates in 1862 A.D. The actual number of villages which have remained incorporated in the Rohtak district since its creation in 1824 A.D. is thus 283, and the actual number which has been directly under our revenue administration since then is 275 ; the Rohtak *jágír* village was resumed in 1844 ; the Sámpla *táiúl* estates were taken back on account of gross mismanagement in 1848, and the Gohána estate confiscated in 1857 ; its revenue, however, had been fixed in 1845. To complete the tale of changes since 1840, it must be added that four Sámpla estates were transferred to the Súnipat *tahsíl* in 1862, and six Mehím villages, together with all those of Bhiwání, in number thirteen, to the Hissár district at the same time. As has been already stated only the Rohtak-Berí and Mehím-Bhiwání *tahsíls* were at first taken under our management; Gohána and Kharkhaudah-Mándauthí were not added till ten years later, and the district was not constituted till 1824.

Jhajjar and Bahádurgarh villages.

We come now to the 219 estates added to Rohtak within the last 25 years. Their disposition in the present district may be shown thus—

	In tahsíl Sámpla.	*In tahsíl Rohtak.*	*In tahsíl Jhajjar.*	*Total.*
Bahádurgarh estates	21	2	..	23
Jhajjar estates	5	1	190	196
	26	3	190	219

Five detached villages, belonging to the Bahádurgarh Nawábs, were, as has been already stated, made over to the Delhi district. The five Jhajjar villages, now in the Sámpla *tahsíl*, and the two Dádri (Bahádurgarh) villages—Kharári and Senpal in Rohtak—had been placed under the police control of the Collector of Rohtak in 1848, though their revenue administration rested with the Nawábs; the former include the two notoriously criminal villages of Gochhí and Chhárá. The estates which now form the southern revenue subdivision were included under the Nawábs in the two *tahsíls* of Bádli

Chapter II.

History.

and Jhajjar—140 to the latter and 50 to the former, according to the present number of villages; of the nine Jhajjar estates which were included in Sámpla from 1858 to 1861, and which are called the Mándauthí villages in Mr. Purser's Assessment Report, eight belonged originally to the Jhajjar *tahsíl*, and one to Bádli.

Constitution of the present district.

The four *tahsíls* of the Rohtak district are now constituted as follows, as compared with what they were at their last Settlements:—

Tahsil.	Number of Former Estates.	Gain by: Creation or separation of new estates.	Gain by: By additions from outside.	Gain by: By resumption.	Gain by: By confiscation.	Gain by: Grass preserves.	Gain by: Total gain.	Loss by: Transfer elsewhere.	Loss by: Amalgamation of estates.	Loss by: Total loss.	Net gain.	Number of estates in the tahsil now.
Gohána ...	71	9	2	...	1	...	12	...	...	...	12	83
Rohtak... ...	104	1	28	1	3	...	33	23	...	23	10	114
Sámpla... ...	66	1	33	6	25	...	65	4	...	4	61	127
Jhajjar... ...	182	5	1	...	...	3	9	...	1	1	8	190
Total ...	423	16	64	7	29	3	119	27	1	28	91	514

The changes have been referred to in detail in the Assessment Reports. The new estate in Sámpla is that of Bír Barkatábád, formerly Bír Bahádurgarh; the three grass preserves in Jhajjar are the property of Government, and are leased out yearly for grazing. More than half the Sámpla estates, it may be noted, have been added to that *tahsíl* since 1838, and rather more than one-third of those in Rohtak.

District officers since annexation.

The following table shows the names of the officers who have held charge of the district since annexation:—

Name.	From	To
Mr. S. Campbell, Deputy Commissioner ...	25th September, 1857 ..	1st May, 1858.
,, R. P. Jenkins, do. ...	1st May, 1858...	3rd August, 1858.
,, W. Plowden, do. ...	3rd August, 1858...	7th March, 1860.
Capt. H. J. Hawes do. ...	7th March, 1860...	9th September, 1861.
Mr. C. W. Lennox, Extra Asst Commr. (*pro tem.*)...	9th September, 1861 ..	14th September 1861.
Capt. H. C. Horne, Deputy Commissioner ...	14th September, 1861	7th November, 1861.
,, H. J. Hawes, do. ...	7th November, 1861...	21st December, 1861.
,, H. B. Urmston, do. ...	21st December, 1861...	19th March, 1862.
,, S. F. Graham, do. ..	19th March, 1862...	2nd April, 1862.
,, H. B. Urmston, do. ...	2nd April, 1862...	12th May, 1862.
Lieut.-Col. F. E. Voyle, do. ...	12th May, 1862 ..	1st September, 1863.
Mr. O. Wood do. ...	1st September, 1863...	31st October, 1863.
Lieut.-Col. F. E. Voyle, do. ...	31st October, 1863...	23rd May, 1864.
Mr. C. W. Lennox, Extra Asst. Commr. (*pro tem.*)	23rd May, 1864...	28th May, 1864.
Capt. H. C. Horne, Deputy Commissioner ...	28th May, 1864...	26th August, 1864.
Mr. C. W. Lennox, Extra Asst. Commr. (*pro tem.*)...	26th August, 1864...	4th September, 1864.
,, R. W. Thomas, Deputy Commissioner ...	5th September, 1864...	23rd September, 1864.
Capt. H. C. Horne, do. ...	24th September, 1864...	15th November, 1864.
Lieht.-Col. F. E. Voyle, do. ...	16th November, 1864...	5th May, 1866.
Mr. C. W. Lennox, Extra Asst. Commr. (*pro tem.*)	5th May, 1866...	17th May, 1866.
Capt. T. F. Forster, Deputy Commissioner ...	17th May, 1866...	25th October, 1866.
Lieut.-Col. F. E. Voyle, do. ...	25th October, 1866...	10th April, 1867.

Chapter II.

History.

District officers since annexation.

Name.		From		To	
Major J. Fendall, Deputy Commissioner	...	10th April,	1867...	19th May,	1868
,, H J Hawes, do.	...	19th May,	1868...	14th October,	1869
Mr. A. W. Stogdon, do.	...	14th October,	1869 ..	14th December,	1869
Major H J. Hawes, do.	...	14th December,	1869...	11th July,	1870
Captain L. J. H. Grey, do.	...	11th July,	1870...	23rd August,	1870
Mr. F. E. Brett, Extra Asst. Commr. (*pro tem.*)	...	24th August,	1870...	21st September,	1870
,, E. G. Melvill, Deputy Commissioner	..	21st September,	1870...	21st November,	1870
Capt. L. J. H. Grey do.	...	21st November,	1870...	1st March,	1871
Mr. F E. Brett, Extra Asst. Commr. (*pro tem*)	...	1st March,	1871...	9th March,	1871
,, O. Wood Deputy Commissioner	...	9th March,	1871...	5th January,	1872
,, F. Robert, do.	...	5th January,	1872 ..	21st March,	1872
,, C P. Elliot, do.	...	21st March,	1872...	9th April,	1872
,, A. H. Benton, do.	...	9th April,	1872.	10th June,	1872
Capt. R. T. M. Lang, do.	...	10th June,	1872...	20th December,	1872
Mr. G. Knox, do.	...	20th December	1872...	18th May,	1874
,, W. Coldstream, do.	..	18th May,	1874...	22nd July,	1874
,, G. Knox, do.	...	22nd July,	1874 ..	3rd February,	1876
,, F. E. Moore, do-	...	4th February,	1876 ..	6th August,	1876
,, H. C. Fanshawe, Settlement Officer (*pro tem.*)	...	6th August,	1876...	9th August,	1876
,, E. B. Francis, Deputy Commissioner	...	9th August.	1876..	6th November,	1877
,, O. Wood, do.	...	7th November,	1877...	15th May,	1878
,, A. W. Stogdon, do.	.	16th May,	1878 ..	15th August,	1878
,, O. Wood, do.	..	16th August,	1878 ..	14th June,	1880
Major W. J. Parker, do.	...	15th June,	1880 ..	15th August,	1880
Mr. O. Wood do.	...	16th August,	1880...	23rd November,	1880
Major W. J. Parker, do.	...	24th November,	1880...	19th January,	1881
Mr. O. Wood, do.	..	20th January,	1881...	13th February,	1881
Major A F. P. Harcourt, do.	...	14th February,	1881...	14th August,	1882
,, W. J. Parker, do,	...	15th August,	1882...	1st November,	1882
Mr H. W. Steel, do.	...	2nd November,	1882...	22nd May,	1883
Major W. J. Parker, do.	..	23rd May,	1883...	7th October,	1883
Mr H. W. Steel, do.	...	8th October,	1883...		

Development since annexation.

Some conception of the development of the district since it came into our hands may be gathered from Table No. II, which gives some of the leading statistics for five-yearly periods, so far as they are available; while most of the other tables appended to this work give comparative figures for the last few years. In the case of Table No. II it is probable that the figures are not always strictly comparable, their basis not being the same in all cases from one period to another. But the figures may be accepted as showing in general terms the nature and extent of the advance made. When we took over the four old *tahsils* of the district, between 1810 and 1820, we found the western portion almost wholly overrun with jungle, life and property generally insecure; many of the smaller estates deserted for the refuge of the larger ones, the canal destroyed, and the whole machinery of administration out of gear. The district is now one of the most prosperous in Northern India.

CHAPTER III.

THE PEOPLE.

SECTION A.—STATISTICAL.

Chapter III, A.

Statistical.

Distribution of population.

Table No. V gives separate statistics for each *tahsíl* and for the whole district, of the distribution of population over towns and villages, over area, and among houses and families; while the number of houses in each town is shown in Table No. XLIII.

The statistics for the district as a whole give the following figures. Further information will be found in Chapter II of the Census Report of 1881 :—

Percentage of total population who live in villages		Persons	82·03
		Males	82·83
		Females	81·12
Average rural population per village			960
Average total population per village and town			1,138
Number of villages per 100 square miles			27
Average distance from village to village, in miles			2·07
Density of population per square mile of	Total area	Total population	306
		Rural population	251
	Cultivated area	Total population	391
		Rural population	321
	Culturable area	Total population	331
		Rural population	272
Number of resident families per occupied house		Villages	1·59
		Towns	1·53
Number of persons per occupied house		Villages	7·56
		Towns	6·76
Number of persons per resident family		Villages	4·75
		Towns	4·41

The average population per village is larger than in any other Punjáb district, owing to the large size of the fine Ját communities which form so striking a feature in Rohtak. In the canal circles the density of population rises as high as from 500 to 550 per square mile, and in some of the large Ját villages, to over 600 and even 700. The small number of estates in the Rohtak district is very striking. The Cis-Sutlej plain districts of the Punjáb have an average village area of 1,382 acres, and an average village population of 542 souls. But the 514 estates of Rohtak contain on an average 1,076 persons, and an area of 2,244 acres each; and if the southern *tahsíl*, which contains two-fifths of the estates, is omitted, the figures are 1,376 souls and 2,640 acres. Of the whole number of estates, three are Government grass preserves, 30 are uninhabited, and 481 inhabited. Looking at the large areas of the villages, Mr. Thomason hazarded a guess in 1845 A.D. that the Settlement which has recently expired would be marked by the foundation of many outlying hamlets. This has not been the case, and is not likely now to be so. In ten estates only do there exist any settlements at a distance from the main village, and hardly any of these are of modern date; the people seem quite content to plod long distances daily to and from their work—a habit born no doubt of the

Chapter III, A.

Statistical.

Migration and birth-place of population.

days when they might be compelled at any moment to take refuge from the fields within the fortified village.

Table No. VI shows the principal districts and states with which the district has exchanged population, the number of migrants in each direction, and the distribution of immigrants by *tahsíls*. Further details will be found in Table XI and in supplementary Table C to H of the Census Report for 1881, while the whole subject is discussed at length in Part II of Chapter III of the same report. The total gain and loss to the district by migration is shown in the margin. The total number of residents born out of the district is 99,376, of whom 31,398 are males and 67,978 females. The number of people born in the district and living in other parts of the Punjáb is 78,769, of whom 26,056 are males, and 52,713 females. The figures below show the general distribution of the population by birth-place:—

Proportion per mille of total population.	Gain.	Loss.
Persons ...	179	143
Males ...	106	88
Females ...	264	205

Born in	Proportion per mille of resident population.								
	Rural Population			Urban Population.			Total Population.		
	Males.	Females	Persons	Males.	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
The District ..	902	739	827	863	717	791	895	737	820
The Province ...	979	966	973	963	955	959	976	964	971
India ...	1,000	999	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Asia	1,000	999	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

The following remarks on the migration to and from Rohtak are taken from the Census Report:—

Here the migration is very largely reciprocal in every case, though least so in the case of Rajpútána. Rohtak occupies an intermediate position between the fertile Jamna tract and the far less fertile districts and states to its west and north. It gives to the former and takes from the latter, though in the case of Gurgáon the distress which has lately prevailed there has caused immigration to largely exceed emigration. On the whole, the introduction of canal irrigation and the fine soil of much of the district have produced an excess of immigration.

Increase and decrease of population.

The figures in the Statement in the margin show the population of the district as it stood at the three enumerations of 1853, 1868, and 1881.

	Census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Density per square mile.
Actuals	1853 ...	473,151	253,860	219,291	281
	1868 ...	531,118	289,111	241,907	295
	1881 ...	553,609	296,224	257,385	306
Per centages.	1868 on 1853	112·2	113·9	110·3	105
	1881 on 1868	104·2	102·4	106·4	104

Unfortunately the boundaries of the district have changed so much since the Census of 1853 that it is impossible to compare the figures with absolute accuracy, but the density of population as then

Chapter III, A.

Statistical.

Increase and decrease of population.

ascertained probably did not differ much over the two areas. It will be seen that the annual increase of population per 10,000 since 1868 has been 19 for males, 48 for females, and 32 for persons, at which rate the male population would be doubled in 376·0 years, the female in 145·3 years, and the total population in 216·0 years. Supposing the same rate of increase to hold good for the next ten years, the population for each year would be, in hundreds, as shown in the margin; nor is it improbable that the rate of increase will be sustained. Part of the increase is probably due to increased accuracy of enumeration at each successive enumeration, a good test of which is afforded by the percentage of males to persons, which was 53·70 in 1853, 54·45 in 1868 and 53·51 in 1881. Part again is due to gain by migration, as already shown at page 41. But the district is one of the healthiest in the Punjáb, and is still making steady progress, both in the extent, and in the standard of cultivation. The increase in urban population since 1868 has been slightly larger than that in rural population, the numbers living in 1881 for every 100 living in 1868 being 105 for urban, and 104 for total population. The populations of individual towns at the respective enumerations are shown under their several headings in Chapter VI.

Year.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1881 ...	553,6	296,2	257,4
1882 ...	555,4	296,8	258,6
1883 ...	557,2	297,3	259,9
1884 ...	559,0	297,9	261,1
1885 ...	560,8	298,4	262,3
1886 ...	562,6	299,0	263,6
1887 ...	564,4	299,5	264,9
1888 ...	566,2	300,1	266,1
1889 ...	568,0	300,6	267,4
1890 ...	569,8	301,2	268,7
1891 ...	571,7	301,7	270,0

Within the district the increase of population since 1868 for the various *tahsíls* is shown in the margin. During the recent Settlement operations Mr. Fanshawe took a Census of the people, which gave a total population only 292 smaller than that returned at the Census of 1881. He thus discusses the figures of his enumeration—

Tahsíl.	Total population.		Percentage of population of 1881 on that of 1868.
	1868.	1881.	
Rohtak ...	161,744	171,215	106
Jhajjar ...	111,109	112,485	101
Sámpla ...	138,334	142,177	103
Gohána ...	119,767	127,732	107
*Total district ..	530,954	553,609	104

*These figures do not agree with the published figures of the Census Report of 1868 for the whole district. They are taken from the registers in the District Office, and are the best figures now available.

Increase of population.

"It is difficult to say what the increase of population has been of late years, inasmuch as, owing to the great changes made in the constitution of the district, and the absence of former records in detail by villages, it is not easy to compare with the present ones even such former statistics as survived the Mutiny. In the Gohána Assessment Report, it has been shown that the population of that *tahsíl* advanced by 18 per cent. from 1853 to 1875. The five towns of Rohtak Berí, Gohána, Mehím and Kalánaur show an increase of only 9 per cent. during the same period, but the advance in towns would be expected to be less than in villages. The Bahádurgarh states show an addition to the people of 13½ per cent. since 1862, and the present Census gives an increase for the whole district of 4½ per cent. during the seven years since that of 1868. This advance has taken place in the three southern *tahsíls* only, and, proportionately, to the greatest extent in Jhajjar, as would be *primâ facie* supposed. For the purpose of examining the increase of the actual able-bodied male agricultural population for a longer period, the pedigree tables of the forty largest estates of the

Increase of population.

district have been abstracted for five generations with the following result. In the fifth generation from the present time there were 6,558 owners of land, who in the last generation before the present (whose tale is not yet complete of course, and shows only 10,536 names), had 16,037 descendants. That is, that within a period of 100 years, the male agricultural population of the district increased by 145 per cent. This is not unlikely, considering what we know of the progress of the district; and it must be remembered that this increase refers only to families already resident five generations ago, and that no account is taken of recent settlers. In canal villages, however, which have suffered of late years from swamping, there has been a falling-off of population, in a few cases, to the extent of 10 per cent., and recently the villages on the drainage lines in Sámplá have also suffered."

Births and Deaths.

Table No. XI shows the total number of births and deaths registered in the district for the five years from 1877 to 1881, and the births for 1880 and 1881, the only two years during which births have been recorded in rural districts. The distribution of the total deaths and of the deaths from fever for these five years over the twelve months of the year is shown in Tables Nos. XIA and XIB. The annual birth rates per mille, calculated on the population of 1868, are given in the margin.

	1880.	1881.
Males	17	25
Females	14	22
Persons	30	47

The figures below show the annual death rates per mille since 1868, calculated on the population of that year :—

	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	Average
Males ...	9	24	19	19	15	16	21	23	17	19	38	68	29	32	25
Females ...	8	21	18	17	14	15	20	21	17	18	37	68	25	30	24
Persons ...	9	23	18	18	15	15	21	22	17	18	37	67	27	31	24

The registration is still imperfect, though it is yearly improving; but the figures always fall short of the facts, and the fluctuations probably correspond, allowing for a regular increase due to improved registration, fairly closely with the actual fluctuations in the births and deaths. The historical retrospect which forms the first part of Chapter III of the Census Report of 1881, and especially the annual chronicle from 1849 to 1881, which will be found at page 56 of that report, throw some light on the fluctuations. Such further details as to birth and death rates in individual towns as are available will be found in Table No. XLIV, and under the headings of the several towns in Chapter VI.

Age, sex, and Civil condition.

The figures for age, sex, and civil condition are given in great detail in Tables IV to VII of the Census Report of 1881, while the numbers of the sexes for each religion will be found in Table No. VII appended to the present work. The age statistics must be taken subject to limitations which will be found fully discussed in Chapter VII of the Census Report. Their value rapidly diminishes as the numbers dealt with become smaller; and it is unnecessary here to give actual figures, or any statistics for *tahsíls*. The following figures show the distribution by age of every 10,000 of the population according to the Census figures :—

Chapter III, A.

Statistical.

Age, sex, and civil condition.

	0—1	1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5	0—5	5—10	10—15	15—20
Persons	324	174	154	241	271	1,164	1,263	1,170	937
Males	312	165	150	226	268	1,121	1,263	1,235	953
Females	338	185	158	259	275	1,215	1,263	1,095	919
	20—25	**25—30**	**30—35**	**35—40**	**40—45**	**45—50**	**50—55**	**55—60**	**over 60.**
Persons	1,023	885	817	517	655	371	499	183	516
Males	1,012	890	789	526	616	398	502	207	488
Females	1,036	878	849	506	699	339	496	156	549

Population.		Villages.	Towns.	Total.
All religions	1855	......	......	5,370
	1868	......	......	5,445
	1881	5,403	5,113	5,351
Hindus ...	1881	5,420	5,011	5,398
Jains ...	1881	5,476	5,064	5,316
Musalmáns	1881	5,251	4,799	5,069

The number of males among every 10,000 of both sexes is shown in the margin. The decrease at each successive enumeration is almost certainly due to greater accuracy of enumeration. In the Census of 1881, the number of females per 1,000 males in the earlier years of life was found to be as shown in the margin. The figures for civil condition are given in Table No. X, which shows the actual number of single, married, and widowed for each sex in each religion, and also the distribution by civil condition of the total number of each sex in each age-period. Considering the obligation laid upon them by their religion to marry, an extraordinarily large number of Játs remain bachelors. It is common enough to find instances in every pedigree-table when the eldest only of a number of brothers is married, or perhaps only one or two; and though the people do not admit it, it is probable that in such cases a modified system of polyandry prevails. The Deputy Commissioner, Colonel Harcourt, wrote as follows in his Census Report for the district:—

Year of life.	All religions.	Hindus.	Musalmáns.
0—1	941	934	984
1—2	977	971	1,003
2—3	914	913	914
3—4	995	......	......
4—5	892	......	......

"With the Játs and the higher castes, the girls are married from 7 to 12 years of age, and the boys at 12 or 14, and these ages apply also in the case of Muhammadan marriages. These take place two or three years later than Hindu marriages as a rule. The endeavour is always made to secure an early marriage; for after the boy or girl has passed the prescribed period sanctioned by custom, there is then some difficulty in arranging for a life partner. And with the Játs the girl is not allowed to leave her parents' home for some years after she could quite well undertake the charge of her husband's house, as her services are required in the paternal homestead. With Hindus of the better castes in this district, betrothal takes place at two or three years of age.

"Infanticide is by no means a vice of this district. The great majority of males over females might lead one to suspect that female children do not always get fair play, but my own belief is that it is the statistics that are wrong, and that the total number of the females may not always have been fairly counted. In this district as a rule all children are valuable, for all work in the fields.* It is true that female children are not so well cared for and nourished as are the boys, and that if a boy and his sister were ill, nearly all the attention in the house would be

* Note.—This applies to Játs and others, but not to Rájpúts.

given to the boy ; but the girls are not unkindly treated. They stand next in importance to, and at no great distance from, the boys, and if the same amount of affection is not lavished on them as on their brothers, they yet are not neglected or treated unkindly."

Chapter III, B.

Social and religious life.

Infirmities.

Infirmity.	Males.	Females.
Insane	4	3
Blind	52	66
Deaf and Dumb ...	10	7
Leprous	4	1

Table No. XII shows the number of insane, blind, deaf-mutes and lepers in the district in each religion. The proportions per 10,000 of either sex for each of these infirmities are shown in the margin. Tables XIV to XVII of the Census Report for 1881 give further details of the age and religion of the infirm.

European and Eurasian population.

The figures given below show the composition of the Christian population, and the respective numbers who returned their birth-place and their language as European. They are taken from Tables IIIA, IX and XI of the Census Report for 1881 :—

	Details.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Races of Christian population.	Europeans and Americans	11	5	16
	Eurasians	...	1	1
	Native Christians	8	9	17
	Total Christians ...	19	15	34
Language.	English	15	6	21
	Other European languages	...	...	...
	Total European languages	15	6	21
Birthplace.	British Isles	3	1	4
	Other European countries	1	...	1
	Total European countries	4	1	6

But the figures for the races of Christians, which are discussed in Part VII of Chapter IV of the Census Report, are very untrustworthy ; and it is certain that many who were really Eurasians returned themselves as Europeans.

SECTION B.—SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS LIFE.

Villages.

The villages and towns form a striking feature of the country side. Built usually on sites which stand high above the surface of the ground (which is due te their being situated on the stations of older locations and heaps of accumulated rubbish), and surrounded by the trees of the village jungles, over which the tops of the houses rise, they look at once substantial and picturesque. Many of the canal villages consist almost entirely of brick built houses, some of which are generally fine, and the towns are composed of substantially made and handsome dwellings. Fine village rest-houses (called *paras*) built of masonry, and many picturesque temples and *ghâts* down to the tanks, are to be found among the well-to-do villages, especially in the canal tracts. The tanks (called *johars*) form a special feature of the district; round the larger villages as many as seven or eight will be found, and some are exceedingly fine, especially

Chapter III, B.

Social and Religious Life.

Villages.

that east of the Sámpla *tahsíl,* and those at Kánhaur, Semán, Bainsí and Díghal; many were enlarged and shaped regularly as famine works in 1860-61 and 1868-69. Throughout the northern three-quarters of the district, the roofs of the houses in the villages are of mud, and flat; below the Jhajjar line of sand-hills, they are usually thatched and sloping. The lighter material of which they are made here renders it impossible for the walls to bear the weight of beams, and for flat roofs to keep out the rain. Even exposed walls receive a coping of thatch *(parchi)*, and as Mr. Purser has remarked, the prevalance of this in a village is often a fair test of the quality of its soil. In Koslí and Gúriání, in the south-east of Jhajjar, may be seen a large number of fine stone houses, some of which possess considerable architectural merit; and a few of similar material exist in some of the adjoining villages. The houses of petty traders differ but little from those of the cultivators, except that they have no large yards for stabling cattle attached to them; but wherever fine houses are found in large villages, some of the best are certain to belong to the trading class.

Old sites.

Local tradition tells of three or four old sites within the area of almost every state, but many of these have disappeared under the plough. Nearly every conqueror who invaded India from the north or attacked the Mughal royal city from the south, extended his ravages in all probability to Rohtak; and it is not surprising, therefore, if the vestiges of many destroyed villages are to be found. The old sites of Lálpúrá, Birahmá and Rohtásgarh, round the town of Rohtak; of Khokrá Kot below the Bohar monastery; and of Mohan Bárí in the Jhajjar *tahsíl,* cover very large areas, and must once have been the locations of large and flourishing cities, although no history of some of them is now satisfactorily forthcoming.

Village and home life.

The villages of the Jhajjar *tahsíl,* which have thatched and sloping roofs to the houses, are not unlike river-side villages in the Punjáb but they are more regularly built, and the immense open cattle yards of the latter are not found in them. The villages elsewhere throughout the district are of one special type, which deserves a full description. On approaching them it is seen that the roads where they converge on the village or village jungle, are flanked by banks and thorns, in order to prevent the cattle, on their way to, grazing, from breaking into the fields. The *jungle* itself generally encloses the village on every side, but sometimes it is confined to one or two sides only, and elsewhere the fields come up to the village walls almost. Scattered round about are the tanks *(johars)* for the cattle, and into which the rain-water, caught by the jungle lands, drains; some fine trees will be found on the banks here, one or two wells often handsomely finished with masonry platforms and superstructure, and perhaps a masonry *ghát.* Close round the skirts of the village are placed the enclosures for fodder and fuel *(gatwáre* and *bítôre),* strongly fenced with thorns, resounding in the morning with the noise of the chopping of fodder, and at times full of women arranging the cakes of dried fuel, or preparing to carry them off in baskets to the houses. A ditch nearly always surrounds the village itself, and the outer walls of the dwellings are completely closed towards it, except round some open space, into which the doors of the houses open, and where the streets debouch. The roads

Chapter III, B.

Social and Religious Life.

Village and home life.

leading into the village are generally broad enough to admit a cart up them; they often end in a blind alley, each sub-division of the village being cut off internally from the rest. The doorways opening on to the streets are usually handsomely made of wood. Inside is the courtyard in which the cattle are stabled, and beyond this the room where the household live; in many cases the door opens into this room itself. Through the gloom of the smoke, due to the meal which is cooking, it may be seen that substantial wooden pillars support the roof, and that throughout the room brass dishes and pots, spinning wheels, baskets, receptacles of grain, etc., are scattered about in comfortable confusion, while the subdued murmur of the grinding of the corn-mill is heard from some hidden recess. A ladder connects the roof with the ground through a trap-door; on the top of the house fodder is stored, cotton and grain are placed to dry, and there the family sleep in the hot weather. The village rest-house *(paras)* will be found situated outside the walls or in the middle where several roads meet. Before it, on the platform, are beds and cooking pots for the use of travellers on whom the barbers and *chamár,* whose turn it is, wait. In the poorest villages the rest-house is merely a large open shed. But in most it is handsomely faced with wood-work, and part of the walls are brick built; while in many the rest-houses are made of masonry throughout, and the plastered walls are decorated on their exterior with pictures of tigers and horses, elephants, and railway trains, Hindu gods and British soldiers. The house of the carpenter will be discovered by the wood collected round it, and that of the blacksmith by the little furnace below the trees in front of it; the oil-man may have a buffalo at work on the mill; the dyer's dwelling is recognisable by the skeins of bright-coloured threads hung out to dry; and the pony of the barber will announce where that official lives. The trader will be found cleaning cotton outside his shop, whose wall is adorned with texts and the blood-red hand (ominous emblem!) called *thápá;* or squatted inside amid grain bags, oil jars, and multifarious ledgers. Outside the village walls, and often in a separate colony beyond the village ditch, the houses of the menials will be seen; those of the *chamárs* with high-smelling tanning vats, and skins full of curing matter hanging from the trees, and those of the *dhánaks* with the webs stretched in front of them, and the women and men going up and down, and twisting the threads or brushing them into regularity. The potter's house, in villages where he exists, will also be found outside the walls, surrounded by broken potsherds and asses. Pigs and chickens rush wildly about at the sight of the stranger and his horse, and dogs set up a hideous clamour on every side. Riding through the village you are probably looked down on by monkeys from the roof-tops; long lines of women and girls will be seen carrying up water in brass or earthenware vessels from the tanks; an odd cart or burthened man will come up with a load of fodder; cattle stand round about the tanks and in the open spaces before the streets; and children, clad principally in sunshine, roll in the dust and play hockey *(génd khúlí),* tip-cat *(bitti dandá),* or blind man's buff *(ánkh michkar).* In the morning and evening, as men go forth to

Chapter III, B.
Social and Religious Life.

their work and return again, the scene is very animated; but at noon-day the village seems almost deserted, except for the smoke of the fires on which the evening meals are simmering.

Household furniture.

There will be found in every house a bed for each grown up person, a corn-mill *(chakkí)*, the huge pestle and mortar of wood *(úkhal* and *músal)*, a spinning wheel *(charkhá)*, and a cotton cleaning machine *(charkhí)*; along the walls are arranged large receptacles for grain, made of mud and called *kóthí*. A number of cooking vessels (which are of brass if in a Hindu's house, and of tin if in a Musalman's) are scattered about the room, the commonest of which are trays called *thálí*, *parát*, *támbiyá* and *tásh*, cooking pots *(bhartiya* and *patíli)*, the *hándi* for preparing *rábri* and the *kadháoní* for boiling milk: there will also be seen *lotáhs*, and cups *(katorah)*, and the iron plate for cooking cakes *(táwa)* will be on the hearth *(chula)*. Milk is made into curds in the *barola*, and into *ghí* in the *baloná*, or churn. Baskets are called *khárí*. The water, which is brought up in brass large vessels, ealled *tokní*, is kept in the house in others named *mutká*; some is poured into the *kúnd*, or large earthenware bowls, in the yard for the cattle to drink from.

Dress.

The dress of the people is simple, and is much the same in all classes. The men wear a *dhótí* and *chadar* (sheet), and above this a *dóhar* or double-sheet, a turban *(pagri)* and shoes *(pátan)*: in the winter they put on a vest *(kamrí)*, and make themselves warm with a blanket and padded quilt *(dólará* and *razái)*. The better class of headmen have lately taken to wearing the long white linen tunic, but only during the last ten years. The value of a man's dress is about Rs. 9; the cost to him is much less of course, as the women make the thread, which is then woven by the *julláhas* or *dhánkas* at the rate of Re. 1-4-0 per 65 yards, and dyed (if for the use of the women) by the *chípí*. The *chamár* supplies the shoes. The women wear a petticoat *(lahngá* or *ghágrí)*, a breast-cloth *(angiya)*, and a single and double sheet *(chundri* and *dúlái)*. The *órhná* is a worked coloured sheet worn on festal occasions, when European clothes are also displayed. The cost of a woman's clothes is much the same as a man's. The Musalmán women usually wear the *paijámas* and a short jacket, and prefer a dark blue to any other colour. A married woman whose husband is alive (*soháɡan*), generally possesses jewellery to the value of some 60 or 70 rupees. The commoner articles are the nose ring (*nath*), earrings (*dánde* and *báli)*, necklace (*haslá*), necklaces formed of several rows (*pachlará* and *sathlará*), and necklaces of rupees (*jhálrá*), which are very commonly worn by women and children. The boys of well-to-do fathers generally have a rupee or some other coin strung round their necks; silver ornaments on the arm are called *bázuband*, bracelets on the wrist, worn above the *churiyon* of lac and glass, are called *tád* and *pachélí*: heavy anklets of silver (*pázeb*) are also worn. The men put on gold earrings and necklaces of gold beads at festivals and marriages: and the wealth of an estate may be fairly gauged by the amount of jewellery seen on the persons of the women and children.

Food.

The food of the people is simple and of little variety. Two or three meals a day are eaten, according to the season of the year and the amount of work to be done, and sometimes four. The morning

Chapter III, B.

Social and Religious Life.

Food.

meal consists of three or four cakes made of flour of wheat, barley and gram or *jowár*, according to the time of the year, and the evening meal of *rábri* (gram or *jowár* allowed to ferment in butter-milk, and then cooked), or of *khijri* (*khichrí*) of *bájra* or *múng* in the winter. Vegetable (*ság*) and pulses are eaten with the cakes, and in its season a good deal of sugarcane is munched; this is the only rich food which the people enjoy in any quantity, and it is for them rather a necessity than a luxury. Large quantities of milk and butter-milk are consumed daily, and salt and seasoning are freely used; melons and root vegetables are not commonly grown or eaten. The morning or mid-day meal is usually taken in the fields, whither it is carried by the women to their husbands and brothers. A grown man does not eat less than a seer a day, or nine maunds in the year, and if a woman's consumption is put at 6½ maunds and children's at 4, a total amount of 3,584,340 maunds is needed to feed the population of the district for a year. The following estimate of the annual consumption of a family consisting of a man, woman, old person, and two children, was furnished for the Famine Report of 1879 (page 214):—

Grain.	Seers consumed by	
	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.
Barley and gram	800	...
Jowár and *bájra*	680	...
Wheat	...	800
Gram	...	200
Múng and *Másh*	71	80
Rice	...	40
Total ...	1,551	1,120

The Játs and Ahirs are very much addicted to the use of tobacco, and the Chamárs are perfect slaves to smoking: women do not touch the pipe.

The daily task.

From the day that he is old enough to control unruly cattle, and is considered worthy of some scanty clothes and a pair of shoes, the life of the Rohtak agriculturist is one monotonous round of never-ceasing work. The fields must be ploughed and prepared at least three or four times every harvest; the crop has to be sown, weeded, and protected from numerous enemies, winged and four-footed, a long and most wearisome task; it has to be cut, to be threshed, and the grain and fodder have to be carried to the village. Then the ground has to be cleared again of the thorn and *pálá* bushes; the leaves of the latter have to be beaten out for fodder for the cattle, and the thorns have to be carried to the fences or enclosures, and then it is time for the land to be got ready for the next crop. The cattle must be seen to and tended daily; money must be earned by taking off the young stock to sell at the fairs, or by carrying grain for the traders to the distant markets; in the well villages the wells have to be worked; and in the canal villages the water has to be watched and divided and laid on the fields. The sugarcane crop with the peeling, carting and crushing of the canes forms a three-weeks

Chapter III, B.

Social and Religious Life.

The daily task.

task, and at intervals it may be necessary to drive the cattle off to the hills in order to save them in a year of drought. To the very last days of his life the Ját must do something: few, perhaps, live to a very old age, but those who do must turn to the tasks of childhood again,—herd the cattle, rock the babies, and even turn the spinning-wheel. The women work as hard as the men, if not harder. The heavy tasks of bringing in wood and fuel and water fall on them; they have to cook the food, and carry it daily to the fields; they have to watch the crops; to them the peeling of the sugarcane and picking of the cotton belongs; and when there is nothing else to do, they must always fill up the time by tasks with the spinning-wheel. If Játs do not sleep soundly of nights, it is not for want of hard physical labour.

Divisions of time, etc.

The names of the months in common use among the people are the same as those prevailing in the rest of the south of the Panjáb. *Bhádon* is called *Bhádúá*, and *Kártik* has the second name of *Kanwár*. The days of the week are also similar to those elsewhere, but Thursday is called *Bírwár* as well as *Brihispat*, and Friday is named *Sukarwár*. The spring harvest is *sádhú*, and the autumn harvest *sáwanún*. The year is divided into three seasons—the *garmi* or hot weather from *Phagan* to *Bysákh* (March—June); the *chaumásá*, or the rainy months, from *Asár* to *Asoj* (July—October); and *járah*, or the cold months, from *Kártik* to *Mágh* (November—September). The divisions of the times of the day are as follow:—

Adhi Dhalé,—12 P. M.—2 A. M.
Pasar,—after 2 A. M.
Pila Badal or *Parbhat*,—dawn.
Abar,—after dawn.
Tarká,—5—7 A. M.
Kalwár,—8 A. M.
Do Pahrá,—twelve o'clock.
Dindhálá,—2 P. M.
Tisrá pahar,—4 P. M.
Sánj or hándewár—4—6 P. M.
Gindholak,—after sunset.
Diwábalé or *Rotiyon ká wakt*,—Evening meal time.
Adhi rát,—midnight.

Marriage and other customs.

The ceremonies connected with marriage in the Rohtak district are much the same as elsewhere, and do not call for any lengthy notice. There is no limit to the number of wives which a Hindu may marry, either by the full or, among the tribes which practise it, the irregular form (*shádi* and *karewá*), and three or four wives are not uncommon: usually one only is *byahta* or married by the full rights, but all the wives and their children are equal. The Musalmáns observe the limit fixed by their law; Rájpúts and Rángbars keep concubines, but not commonly. In the case of Hindus, there are some 25 distinct steps in the ceremonial, the most important of which are (1) the betrothal (*sagái*, *ropna* or *nálha karná*); (2) the *barát*, or bridal procession, which goes to the house of the father of the girl when she is 9 or 10 years old; (3) the *shádi*, or marriage ceremony, which takes place on the second night after, and when the bride and bridegroom walk hand in hand four times round a fire of *dhák* wood; and (4) the consummation (*gonáh* or *mukláwa*) which takes place when the bridegroom carries his wife off to his house. Among respectable and fairly well-to-do persons this occurs 3 or 4 years after the marriage ceremony. But in most cases among the Játs the services of the girl at her home are so valuable to her family that she is

Chapter III, B.

Social and Religious Life.

Marriage and other customs.

detained by her father as long as 8 or 10 years, and does not join her husband till she is 18 or 20 years old. Among the Musalmáns marriage takes place when the girl is 15 or 16, and she goes at once to her husband's home: many of the ceremonies among the converted Muhammadans are the same as those among the Hindus, and a Bráhman is always present; the *nikah* is read by a *kází*. A girl's marriage costs from Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 to her father, and a boy's from Rs. 70 to Rs. 100 to his father; so that the average expenditure from both sides on a wedding is Rs. 170 to Rs. 250. These expenses are much too high, and the people would gladly see them reduced, but no one dares to begin the reform. It was formerly considered a dire disgrace for the father of the girl to take money for her; but this custom is beginning to prevail among the poorer Játs and others who have little self-respect, and it is said that the necessities of recent famines have given a great impulse to it.

Widow marriage.

Karewá, or widow marriage, is accompanied by no ceremonies of any kind: the woman merely resumes her jewels and coloured clothes which she ceased to wear on her husband's death. Properly it can only take place with a brother's or cousin's widow; but this connection is commonly formed under many other circumstances as well, and no difference is held to exist as regards the offspring. The main reason for the connection inside the family is to transfer the control of her deceased's husband's land from the widow to his brother or other new relation. Where children have been born to the deceased husband, *karewá* will not usually take place, unless they and their mother are very young. A widow cannot be compelled to marry, but no doubt the influence of the family is usually too strong for her on such a point, and she has to yield to their wishes; if the younger brother or any younger brother, or the next heir at law is unmarried, or has no children, a *karewá* marriage with the widow is more likely to take place than if he has children, or is married. *Karewá*, under these conditions, may be called marriage with reference to reasons affecting the woman; but such unions often take place from causes which have regard to the man only. If the first wife is childless or old, or if a man is well-to-do, an irregular marriage is pretty sure to take place, and often against the rules of clan inter-marriage. These are that a man shall not marry a woman of his own clan, or of his mother's or of her mother's, or of his father's mother's; but the third restriction seems likely to be abolished by practice. The same restrictions apply of course to the marriage of women, so that the invariable form is exogamous not endogamous.

Rules for clan marriages.

Játs, Ahirs, Gújars and Chamárs practise *karewá* marriage universally. The fact of non-intermarriage of certain clans of Jàts is noted at page . Besides the instances there given, the following may be quoted, but the list is certainly not exhaustive. The Mundlána and Ahúláná Játs do not intermarry by reason of old feuds; the Goliá Játs do not marry with the Dágar or Salanki, for while they were Bráhmans the latter were their clients (*jijmán*), and when they lost their caste, the former only of all Játs would at first give them of their daughters in marriage; the Deswái do not marry with the Chaudhran or Phoghát, nor the Húdah with the Dabás, nor the Gallat with the Sa-

Chapter III, B.

Social and Religious Life.

Funeral feasts.

laklán, nor the Chílar with the Chikára, nor the Malik with the Daláls of the Sámpla *tahsíl*, though they will marry with other Daláls. Funeral feasts (*káj*) which take place in the families of leading men are exceedingly expensive; they often cost as much as a thousand rupees, and half the country side is assembled at them.

Family custom. Inheritance.

A careful record of the tribal and family custom which regulates the devolution of property was drawn up at the recent Settlement. Little need be said as to the general character of customs in this place. The family tie is the agnatic tie, and inheritance is purely according to agnatic descent, the interest of a widow being for life only, and her status as a virtual member of her husband's clan not affecting the general principle. Complete representation in inheritance is admitted: property, therefore, cannot leave the clan or *gót*, and the woman becomes lost to her father's family and a member of that of her husband; and in the enormous majority of cases descent is *per capita* not *per stirpes*. Gifts of property can take place, but possession must in all cases follow the gift, and the consent of the nearest male agnates is generally obtained. Widows hold four per cent. of the cultivation of the district as their husband's representatives; while daughters' descendants hold as much more, in pursuance of the well recognised custom by which a sonless man can give land to his daughter's children.

General statistics and distribution of religions.

Table No. VII shows the numbers in each *tahsíl* and in the whole district who follow each religion as ascertained in the Census of 1881, and Table No. XLIII gives similar figures for towns. Tables III, IIIA, IIIB of the Report of that Census give further details on the subject. The distribution of every 10,000 of the population by religions is shown in the margin. The limitations subject to which these figures must be taken, and especially the rule followed in the classification of Hindus, are fully discussed in Part I, Chapter IV of the Census Report. The distribution of every 1,000 of the Musalmán population by sect is shown in the margin. The sects of the Christian population are given in Table IIIA of the Census Report; but the figures are, for reasons explained in Part VII, Chapter IV of the Report, so very inperfect that it is not worth while to reproduce them here.

Religion.	Rural population.	Urban population.	Total population
Hindu ...	8,883	6,582	8,470
Sikh ...	1	10	3
Jain ...	67	196	90
Musalmán...	1,048	3,209	1,436
Christian ...	......	3	1

Sect.	Rural population.	Total population.
Sunnis	995	997
Shiahs	1·6	1 2
Others and unspecified ..	3·3	2·0

Table No. IX shows the religion of the major castes and tribes of the district, and therefore the distribution by caste of the great majority of the followers of each religion. A brief description of the great religions of the Panjáb and of their principal sects will be found in Chapter IV of the Census Report. The religious practice and belief of the district present no special peculiarities; and it would be out of place to enter here into any disquisition on the general question. The general distribution of religions by *tahsíls*

Chapter II, B.

Social and Religious Life.

can be gathered from the figures of Table No. VII; and regarding the population as a whole, no more detailed information as to locality is available.

Religious observances.

Hindu and Musalmán agriculturists of Rohtak are alike exceedingly indifferent observers of their religions; the Játs will drink water brought up in a skin from the tank or well; the Baniyas are stricter, especially the Saraogis. Every Hindu has his *parohit*, to whom he is client or *jijmán*, and who accompanies the barber when bound on the business of betrothal, and the women of the household, if they are obliged to journey any where. The *parohit* receives certain acknowledged fees, and often obtains a gift of land out-and-out, or in *dholi*—that is, the owner cultivates the plot for him yearly, and makes over to him the crop: the *parohits* of the district hold 4,063 acres in this way; the gift is commonly made on some occasion when the donor goes to the Ganges to bathe. The ashes of deceased Hindus are always sent to be thrown into the sacred stream, and a large amount of holy water is brought back by the bearers to the district. The *gúrú* is an entirely distinct person from the *parohit*; he is not an hereditary guide, but is appointed by each Hindu for himself, and teaches his scholar the necessary religious ceremonies. A peculiar feature of the country side is the large number of religious institutions which are found on it. There are no less than 299 monasteries, called *asthals*, with 659 resident ascetics, and grants of land amounting to 2,725 acres attached to them. Byrágís form half the number; after them, Kanphára Sádhs, Sádhs, Gósáyins, and Udási Sádhs are the most numerous. Many of the holy men bear an exceedingly unholy character, especially the Kanphára Sádhs of Bohar; and the claims of any establishment to learning and sanctity are very small, except that of Chhudáni in Jhajjar. The Bohar institution consists of a fine block of buildings situated four miles east of Rohtak town on the high road to Delhi, and has a more than local reputation; but its inmates are of evil character, and the yearly fair which takes place there is of a decidedly disreputable nature. There are not many local gatherings in the Rohtak district, but such fairs as there are, are of a religious origin, except the great cattle fair at Jeházgurh, which will be mentioned in the next section. Gatherings in honour of Mahádeo are held at Kailoí in Rohtak and Birdhánah in Jhajjar; in honour of Sítlá at Rohtak, Bidhlán, Jhajjar and Rindháná; and in honour of the Gúgá Pír at Rohtak and Sílánah (Jhajjar). Small local fairs take place at Berí and Kóslí, and one is held weekly at Bairampúr in the name of the Gheibi Pír, whose shrine is perched on the top of the rocky hill there. There are also two in remembrance of Muhammadan martyrs at Gohána. Most of these gatherings take place in March, April, and in August. Those held in honour of the Gúgá Pír are of a special character, and are largely frequented by the menials. They are called "*Chhariyon ká mélá*," because of the red flag which is carried about and adored, and to which offerings are made. The story of the Gúgá Pir is that he was a Rájpút of Dadrerá in Bikánír, who slew his brothers or cousins in a quarrel with them concerning some land, and was cursed by his mother in consequence. Wandering forth into the solitude of the desert, he called upon the earth to open and swallow him up, when

Fairs.

Chapter III, B.

Social and Religious Life.

Fairs.

a heavenly voice replied that this could only happen if he became a Musalmán. Accordingly he embraced Islám, and was then received into the bosom of the earth. He was a very favourite saint of the Mahrattas, and the efficacy of prayers to him in cases of snake bite is much believed in.

The following list is given of the most considerable gatherings:—

At Beri, *Debi ká Melá*, in April and September	8,000 persons.
At Bohar, *Bussáda ká Melá*, in March	5,000 do.
At Kailoí *Shibji ká Melá*, in March and July	8,000 do.
At Rohtak, *Sitlá ká Melá*, on the four Wednesdays in March ...	2,000 do.
Do. *Gúgá Pir ká Melá*, in August	1,500 do.
Do. *Pír Bhaud-din*, in September	2,000 do.
Do. *Rám Lila ká melá*, in October	25,000 do.
Do. *Moharram*. No fixed date or month	4,000 do.
At Gohána, *Sultan Shah Farak Hussain*, in January	1,000 do.
At Asaudah, *Todah Bábú ká Melá*, in August	3,000 do.
At Bidhlán, *Sitlá ká Mela*, in March	3,000 do.
At Jhajjar, *Gugá Pir ká Melá*, in August	2,000 do.
Do. *Moharram*	2,000 do.
At Sílánah *Guga Pir ká Mela*, in September	8,000 do.

Superstitions.

The people are not very superstitious as a rule, and it is not easy to say how far they really believe what they profess to, except when it suits their convenience. Certain lucky and unlucky days and omens are noted for the commencement of sowing and reaping: no one must start for a journey or sell cattle on Wednesday, and buffaloes must not change hands on Saturday. When a human being is ill, a rupee and four annas are wrapped in a cloth with some rice and placed in a corner of the room in the name of some deceased relation of the sick man; on his recovery, this is given to some Bráhmin, and on the same day the dogs and holy men of the village are fed, and perhaps some excavation is done on a tank. When disease attacks animals, the best course is believed to have charms read over them, and to suspend other charms across the entrance of the village. The people often call their sons by mean names, such as *molar* (bought), *mangtu* (borrowed), and the like, to deprecate the wrath and envy of the gods. Ghosts are feared at the burning grounds (*chaháni*), though not elsewhere apparently; but they are firmly believed to possess people sometimes, and the ravings of these sufferers are carefully noted. The cure for the affliction is said to be the application of red pepper!

Language.

Table No. VIII shows the numbers who speak each of the principal languages current in the district separately for each *tahsíl*, and for the whole district. More detailed information will be found in Table IX of the Census Report for 1881, while in Chapter V of the same Report the several languages are briefly discussed. The figures in the margin give the distribution of every 10,000 of the population by language, omitting small figures.

Language.	Proportion per 10,000 of population
Hindustáni	9,976
Bágri	14
Panjábi	10
All Indian languages ...	10,000

Education.

In a purely agricultural district the state of education would be expected to be backward, and such is the case in Rohtak. In all there are 43 schools, of which 35 are village institutions, and two female, but there is no real female education. English is taught at Rohtak and Jhajjar, and the first Ját who thoroughly mastered English,—Jumna Das of Bohar—was made a District Inspector of

Chapter III, B.

Social and Religious Life.

Education.

Schools. The average number of scholars is about 2,700; for the size of the villages and density of the population, the district is perhaps the least advanced of any in the Panjáb. Our system is possibly not suited to an agricultural people; if a little simple reading were taught with cyphering in the native method, and a knowledge of accounts and the *patwáris'* papers, they would be more ready to send their children to acquire some "scholaring." The Bráhmins of Ahmadpur Majra have some local reputation as well-educated *pandits.* The people collect eagerly to hear passages of the *Ramayana* or *Mahábhárata* declaimed at the village rest-house, and reward the reciter for his performance liberally; the women also gather on these occasions, sitting by themselves in a separate corner. A number of songs are well-known to the people, and none better than that of "Sarwan." This young lady lived in Gangana in the Gohána *tahsíl,* which is commonly called *Sarwan ka Gangana* after her: the song is a common one of the dancing-girls of North India. The people are very far from wanting in natural intelligence and shrewdness; and nearly any cultivator can draw a map of his fields in the dust, if he is encouraged a little in a kindly way.

Table No. XIII gives statistics of education as ascertained at the Census of 1881 for each religion, and for the total population of each *tahsíl.* The figures for female education are probably very imperfect indeed. The figures in the margin show the number educated among every 10,000 of each sex according to the Census returns. Statistics regarding the attendance at Government and aided schools will be found in Table No. XXXVII.

	Education.	Rural population.	Total population.
Males.	Under instruction ...	60	97
	Can read and write ...	388	468
Females.	Under instruction ..	0·2	1·3
	Can read and write ...	1·0	2·7

The distribution of the scholars at these schools by religion and the occupations of their fathers, as it stood in 1881-82, is shown in the margin. It is impossible to form any satisfactory estimate of the wealth of the commercial and industrial classes. The figures in the margin show the working of the income tax for the only three years for which details are available; and Table No. XXXIV gives statistics for the license tax for each year since its imposition. The distribution of licenses granted and fees collected in 1880-81 and 1881-82 between towns of over and villages of under 5,000 souls, is shown in the margin. But the numbers affected by these taxes are small. It may be said gener-

Poverty or wealth of the people.

Details.	Boys	Girls.
Europeans and Eurasians ...	...	...
Native Christians ...	1	...
Hindus ..	2,154	...
Musalmáns ...	622	20
Sikhs ...	1	...
Others ...	...	...
Children of agriculturists ...	1,217	4
" of non-agriculturists...	1,014	16

Assessment.		1869-70	1870-71	1871-72
Class I	Number taxed	823	775	659
	Amount of tax	8,264	15,113	5,485
Class II	Number taxed	189	179	211
	Amount of tax	3,844	4,838	2,751
Class III	Number taxed	33	86	74
	Amount of tax	1,655	3,354	2,204
Class IV	Number taxed	11	36	1
	Amount of tax	165	1,944	128
Class V	Number taxed	......	36	......
	Amount of tax	......	3,563	......
Total ...	Number taxed	1,056	1,112	945
	Amount of tax	13,928	28,807	10,568

Chapter III, C.

Castes, Tribes, and Leading Families.

Property or wealth of the people.

	1880-81		1881-22	
	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.
Number of licenses ...	262	630	300	644
Amount of fees ...	6,320	10,540	7,210	10,040

ally that a very large proportion of the artisans in the towns are extremely poor, while their fellows in the villages are scarcely less dependent upon the nature of the harvest than are the agriculturists themselves, their fees often taking the form of a fixed share of the produce; while even where this is not the case, the demand for their products necessarily varies with the prosperity of their customers. Perhaps the leather-workers should be excepted, as they derive considerable gains from the hides of the cattle which die in a year of drought. The circumstances of the agricultural classes are discussed below at page 83.

General character of the people.

Mr. Thomason well described the Rohtak district when, in his remarks on the Settlements of the Delhi territory, he wrote as follows (Vol. I of Despatches, p. 79): "The soil is generally fertile, "especially if by any means it can be irrigated, whilst the villages "are substantial and well built, and the inhabitants as fine a body of "well-clothed, independent, manly peasants as any country can pro-"duce." The people are manly without false pride, independent without insolence, good-natured, light-hearted, and industrious. There are no more loyal subjects of Her Majesty in India, and none who are more attached to such of their rulers as mingle freely among them. No one could be associated with them for any time without conceiving both respect and liking for them. The revenue which they pay with a small irrigated area and scanty rainfall, and in spite of famines and droughts, marks them as the first people in the Panjáb.

Tables Nos. XL, XLI, and XLII give statistics of crime; while Table No. XXXV shows the consumption of liquors and narcotic stimulants.

SECTION C.—CASTES, TRIBES, AND LEADING FAMILIES.

Statistics and local distribution of tribes and castes.

Table No. IX gives the figures for the principal castes and tribes of the district, with details of sex and religion, while Table No. IXA shows the number of the less important castes. It would be out of place to attempt a description of each. Many of them are found all over the Panjáb, and most of them in many other districts, and their representatives in Rohtak are distinguished by no local peculiarities. Some of the leading tribes, and especially those who are important as land owners, or, by position and influence, are briefly noticed in the following sections; and each caste will be found described in Chapter VI of the Census Report for 1881.

The Census statistics of caste were not compiled for *tahsíls*, at least in their final form. It was found that an enormous number of mere clans or sub-divisions had been returned as castes in the schedules, and the classification of these figures under the main heads shown in the caste tables was made for districts only. Thus no

Chapter III, C.

Castes, Tribes, and Leading Families.

Statistics and local distribution of tribes and castes.

statistics showing the local distribution of the tribes and castes are available. But the general distribution, of the more important landowning tribes is fully discussed in the following pages, which contain, first, an account of the tribal colonisation of the district (pages 58 to 64), and secondly an account of each of the principal castes (pages 65 to 70). The figures below show the distribution by caste of the population, as ascertained at an enumeration made during the recent Settlement, the classification of which is probably more accurate than anything that could be effected in a general Census of the whole province.

Class and Name.	Enumeration		Area.	
	Numbers.	Percentage.	Acres.	Percentage.
I.—Cultivators.				
Játs—Hindú	192,832	35	645,283	67
Játs—Musalmán-Múla	1,412	......	2,466	......
Brahmins	60,067	11	78,294	8
Ahirs	15,813	3	25,747	3
Rájpúts—Hindú	6,072	1	54,641	6
Rájpúts—Musalmán	20,563	4	77,012	8
Afgháns	5,208	1	22,178	2
Málís	7,652	1	2,231	
Biluchs	2,248		4,357	
Gújars—Hindú	1,163		2,912	
Gújars—Musalmán	1,989	1	925	2
Dogars	246		794	
Rórs	396		1,284	
Shekhs	6,965	1	6,091	
Total ...	322,626	58	924,215	96
II.—Traders and Professionals.				
Mahájans	42,627	8	17,006	2
Kassabs—Butchers	6,792	1	803	......
Kaiyaths—Writers	1,253	......	3,011	......
Syads	737	......	4,618	......
Total ...	51,409	9	25,438	3
III.—Village Servants.				
Dhobí—Washerman	2,767	......	36	......
Khátí—Carpenter—				
Hindú	10,700	2	3,163	......
Mussalmán	60	......	......	......
Lohár—Blacksmith—				
Hindú	5,232	2	738	......
Mussalmán	1,563	......	19	......
Kumbár—Potter—				
Hindú	10,108	2	99	......
Mussalmán	1,465	......	......	......
Sakhá—Waterman	3,733	......	15	......
Telí—Oilman	5,798	2	659	......
Hajjám—Barber—				
Hindú	10,012	2	926	......
Musaslmán	486	......	......	......
Chipí—Dyer—				
Hindú	4,243	1	447	......
Musalmán	249	......	......	......
Nilgar—Dyer	2,062	......	24	......
Total ...	58,478	11	6,126	......
IV.—Village menials.				
Chamár—Tanners	48,621	9	230	......
Dhánuk—Weavers	16,921	3	......	......
Chúhrá—Sweepers	17,706	3	3	......
Kahár—Coolie	3.988	1	136	......
Total ...	87,236	16	369	......
V.—Religious Classes.				
Jógís	3,451	......	357	......
Mussalmán Fakírs	4,032	......	81	......
Byrágís	5,662	......	1,664	......
Total ...	13,145	2	2,102	......
VI.—Miscellaneous.	20,423	4	3,907	......
Grand Total ...	553,317	......	962,157	......

Chapter III, C.

Castes, Tribes, and Leading Families.

N.B.—The area given in this return is that parcelled out among the various owners. To this total we must add 182,656 acres of undivided common land of the villages, 5,637 acres on account of the area of the Government reserves, and 3,097 acres on account of other miscellaneous lands owned by Government, which make up a total of 1,153,547 acres. The discrepancies between the percentages of numbers and area of any tribe explain themselves, as a rule, and where necessary will be noticed further.

Tribal Settlement.

The first fact that meets the annalist in such a district as Rohtak, is the distribution of the races inhabiting the country. The 511 estates owned by the people are classified thus in the *tahsíls*, according to the tribe of the majority of the proprietors:—

Name of Tribe.	Number of Villages held in				Total.
	Gohána.	Rohtak.	Sámpla.	Jhajjar.	
Ját	64	79	115	108	366
Ahir	...	...	1	25	26
Rájpút { Hindú ...	...	7	..	19	26
Rájpút { Musalmán ...	7	16	...	1	24
Brahmin	7	6	6	9	28
Afghán	3	...	...	13	16
Mahájan	1	1	1	...	3
Gújar	...	1	...	5	6
Shekh	...	1	1	1	3
Syad	...	...	3	...	3
Biluch	...	...	...	4	4
Kaiyath	...	2	...	2	4
Rór	1	...	...	...	1
Dogar	...	1	...	...	1
Total ...	83	114	127	187	511

The Játs consist of 12 chief clans, called *góts*, and 137 minor ones. They and the Rájpúts form the important part of the population historically. The Brahmin and Gújar villages do not represent any separate immigration; they were usually settled from some adjoining estate. The villages held by the other owners, except some of the Ahir and Afghán estates, are generally of modern origin. The traditions of three-fifths of the existing villages state that they were founded in waste jungle, or on former sites, whose previous lords have been forgotten. Of the remaining two-fifths, by far the largest number were settled on old Rájpút sites; old Ját sites follow next; and then, after a long interval, Brahmins, Afgháns, Ránghars, Gújars and Biluches. A few tribes, which are now no longer represented in the district, held estates once, *viz.*, Tagá Brahmins, and Meos; the Rórs also formerly held a number of villages. Going back, therefore, beyond the foundation of the present estates, we find the country still held by much the same tribes as at present, with a greater preponderance of Rájpúts then, as would naturally be expected. Of the 511 estates, 223 have received owners from villages outside the limits of the district, and 288 from villages previously founded inside the district. In point of age, the pedigree tables, with approximate accuracy probably, show that twelve villages have existed for 30-35 generations, forty-eight for 25-30, seventy for 20-25, one hundred and twenty-eight for 15-20, one hundred and forty for 10-15, while sixty only were founded between five and ten generations ago, and fifty-five within the last five generations; of these last, thirty-three are in the Jhajjar *tahsíl* alone. The pedigree tables are carefully recorded

Chapter III, C.

Castes, Tribes, and Leading Families.

Tribal Settlement.

and preserved by the Bháts in their books (*póthís*), many of which are of great age: in few parts of the Panjáb, perhaps is good written evidence in matters of descent forthcoming to such an extent as in Rohtak. The above facts go to show that one-fifth of the villages were probably founded when Shaháb-ud-dín took Delhi, and one-fifth only are of as recent a date as the rule of the British in India. Not a few of the estates now flourishing have at some time or another been deserted on the occasion of an invasion or famine; but as soon as the storm was blown over, the people returned to their old homes, as water (to quote the local proverb), always finds its way to low-lying lands.

Local distribution of groups of tribes.

The most noticeable point in the history of the district is the grouping of the villages of each tribe, or sub-division of a tribe, in one spot. This is due, in most cases, to the surrounding villages having been separated off and founded from a central mother village—a point which will be dwelt on more fully a little farther on. The Hindu Rájpúts are collected chiefly in the south-east of the Jhajjar, and the centre of the Rohtak *tahsíl*; the Muhammadan Rájpúts are grouped in a mass south-west of the town of Rohtak, and in the centre of Gohána; while the Afgháns round Gúriání and the Ahirs round Koslí, form well-defined clusters of Settlements. But this collocation is far the most marked in the case of the clans of Játs. The Malik clan in Gohána round Ahúlána, Khánpúr, Kalán, and Bhainswál Kalán, and in Sámpla, round Gándhrá; the Húdha from Asan in Sámpla to Sánghí and Khirwálí in Rohtak; the Dahiyá round Róhná; the Dalál round Mándauthí; the Ahláwat round Díghal; the Ráthi round Bahádurgarh in Sámpla; the Kádián round Berí in Rohtak; the Goliá round Bádli, and the Jákhar above Sálhawás in Jhajjar—all these are grouped in separate colonies over the district. Even in the case of some of the smaller clans, this special configuration may also be seen,—as with the Chilar and Chikára above Bahádurgarh, the Nirwál in the south-west corner of Gohána, and the Dhankar in the centre of Jhajjar. So marked is this, that (as will be seen from the table of clans in the following paragraph) the Jákhar, Golía and Kádián clans are confined to a single spot in a single *tahsíl* each; the Dalál, Dahiyá and Ahláwat have only four detached villages among them. The Malik are found in two *tahsíls* only, while the Húdah are situated in three *tahsíls* only by a mere administrative accident, their villages in Rohtak and Sámpla being conterminous. The Ráthi, Dhankar and Sahráwat are the only large clans scattered in three *tahsíls* and of the twelve chief clans one only, the Deswál, owns estates in all four sub-divisions. The Sahráwat and Deswál, it should be remarked, have no groups of villages; except for two small contiguous estates of the Sahráwats in Sámpla, and two in Jhajjar, and of the Deswál similarly in Rohtak and Sámpla, the lesser in each case founded from the larger, the villages of these two clans are scattered singly over the district.

Ját and Rájpút tribes.

The following figures show the principal Ját and Rájpút tribes, or Clans, as returned at the Census of 1881—

Chapter III, C.

Castes, Tribes, and Leading Families.

Ját and Rájpút tribes.

Sub-divisions of Játs.

Name.	Number.	Name.	Number.
Narwál	2,461	Phoghát	2,386
Ahláwat	6,869	Pawániá	2,163
Bainiwál	1,739	Thokar	4,240
Cháhal	1,881	Mán	1,110
Deswál	4.099	Nándal	1.646
Dhankar	4,039	Badwár	1,929
Deht	9,740	Jákhrú	4,240
Dalál	7,883	Chámar	2,002
Dágar	2,065	Chakára	1,605
Ráthi	6,410	Chhaler	1,265
Sahráwat	4,232	Daya	9,740
Sángwán	4,604	Dálgí	1,578
Khag	786	Rohal	1,429
Gathwál..	2,219	Kádián	5.125
Gondal	2,714	Galat	2,372
Gil	2,378	Galya	4,590
Kawála	16,800	Latwál	2,743
Khatri	1,951	Hodar	8,328
Khokhar	1,675		

Sub-divisions of Rájpúts.

Name.	Number.	Name.	Number.
Panwár	11,789	Játu	2,289
Tùnwár	1,644	Chauhán...	6,484

The clans of the Játs are distributed as follows by villages :—

Name of Clan.	Number of Villages held in					Cultivated acres.
	Gohána.	Rohtak.	Sámpla.	Jhajjar.	District.	
Malik	17	...	5		23	37.154
Golíá	...	...	...	19	19	21,061
Ráthi	2	5	10	..	17	21,119
Jákhar	...	...	...	17	17	26,402
Dahiya	...	.	15	1	16	23,101
Húdah	2	10	4	...	16	28.778
Dalál	...	2	12	...	14	26,357
Dhankar	...	2	3	9	14	17.433
Ahláwat	...	1	10	...	11	22,040
Kádián	...	9	...	...	9	18,976
Deswál	1	2	4	1	8	12,336
Sahráwat	2	...	3	3	8	10,227
Miscellaneous	40	48	49	58	195	380,299
Total	64	79	115	108	366	645,283

Clans of Játs.

To judge from their history, which is borne out by certain minor facts, the Ráthi clan settled in Rohtak earliest of all, and more than 35 generations ago. The next group in point of length of residence is composed of the Ahláwat and Golía. In the intermediate group of clans, whose ancestors came here 25 generations ago, are the Malik, Dahiya, Dalál, Deswál Húdah, Dhankar and Sahráwat. The most recent settlers are the Jákhár and Kádián, who came about 20 generations ago. Few villages belonging to the minor and miscellaneous clans have been settled as long as this; most of these date their origin from about 15 generations back.

Origin of Játs.

The distinction of Pachháde and Deswál Játs is quite unknown in Rohtak, though said to be acknowledged in Hisár: the term *pál* for clan is also unknown. The Játs may be Aryans as they themselves would maintain, or Turanians, as General Cunningham believes; but if they are the Zaths, they had, in many cases, at least, settled in Rohtak before the destruction of Somnáth by

Chapter III, C.

Castes, Tribes, and Leading Families.

Origin of Játs.

Mahmúd the Inconoclast. They themselves claim to be of Rájpút origin, and the offspring of irregular Rájpút marriages (*karewá*), except in one case, and maintain that their Rájpút ancestors came from Málwá. Bikánír, and Dháránagar, which lay to the east, near the ancient Hastinapura. None of the clans have, or at any rate will admit having, any traditions of their having come from the north-west. The Malik Játs, indeed do profess to have come from Ghar Ghazni, but they maintain stoutly that this was *in the Deccan* —that delightful geographical generality,—and Sir Henry Elliott would seem to have laid too much stress perhaps on this isolated name in his treatment of the Játs in his Glossary. In spite, however, of their uniform and persistent statements on the subject, it seems impossible, in the light of modern information, to accept their traditions as true. Sir George Campbell has pointed out that it is *primâ facie* contrary to our experience over the whole world that a great race should have sprung from such an origin as that claimed by the Játs. There is not the least doubt that the Játs of the south Panjáb and Rájpútáná are the same people as the Játs of the higher districts of the former Province. And when we find that this people stretches in a fan-like shape from the country lying in front of the Bolan pass to the Salt Range and the river Jhelam on the north, to the mountains and river Jamná in the east, and as far down as the Aravalli hills to the south, (for north Rájputána is "ethnologically much more a Ját than a Rájpút country") it seems impossible to believe otherwise than that the Játs entered India as a people from the west, and were brought up against the settlements of the earlier Rájpút colonies, if at least we are to give any weight at all to the fact of the local distribution of the people. It is difficult to avoid believing, with Sir G. Campbell that the Rájpúts and Játs were once congeners of a common stock, that they both entered India by the same route, that the Rájpúts formed an early immigration, advancing further, and becoming, therefore, more completely Hinduised —and that the Játs followed long afterwards behind them.*

Origin and development of clans.

It is nevertheless desirable to record the legends of the origin and development of the chief clans as told by themselves. In some respects they are borne out by facts such as the non-intermarriage of two clans; and though it is impossible to say with certainty how much that is not real has gathered round actual facts, yet it seems that the histories of their development at least, as told by the people, are worthy of general credence. To commence from the north.

Maliks.

The Malik Játs claim to be descended from Siroha Rájpúts, and to have come from Ghar Ghazni in the Deccan. Their real name is Gatwál, but they received the nickname of Malik from one Rái Sál, a Malik or ruler of his time. The Maliks of Khánpúr Kalán and the Pánipát tahsíl, still call themselves Siroha Játs. Where Ghar Ghazni was exactly, they are unable to say. Ahúlana, the metropolis,

* Note.—The best authorities to consult on the question of the origin of the Játs, are Sir H. Elliot in his Glossary, General Cunningham, Vol. II. (Reports in 1862-65) of the Archæological Survey of India, and Sir George Campbell in his "Modern India," and a most valuable paper on "The Ethnology of India" in the Asiatic Society's Journal, Part II of 1866. Mr. Sherring's "Hindu Tribes" contains but little information as to the Játs which may not be found in the above authorities.

Chapter III, C.

Castes, Tribes, and Leading Families.

Maliks.

was founded 22 generations ago, and from it, and some other villages settled at the same time, the central Maliks have spread. Those on the east border of the *tahsíl* have, as a rule, sprung from estates in Pánipat, where this clan is well represented also; Gándhrá and Dábodah in Sámpla, were founded from Ahúlána, and from Gándhrá Atáil; Káror was founded from Gánwri and from Káror, Khráwar. It is curious to note how emigrations of the same clan, though coming from two separate estates, settled close together in a new *tahsíl.*

Dahiya.

The Dahiya Játs, lying along the north-eastern border of the Sámpla *tahsíl*, claim to be descendants of one Manik Rái, a Chauhán Rájpút, who married a Dhankar Ját woman. He had one son, Dahlá, from whom the name of the clan was derived. This son settled 27 generations ago in Baronah, and from Baronah all the surrounding villages were founded. There are a number of Dahiya Játs across the district border in the Súnipat *tahsíl.* Below the Dahiyas, are their old hereditary enemies, the Dalála, who claim to be Ráthor Rájpúts.

Daláls.

Their own account of their origin is, that 28 generations ago, one Dhana Ráo settled at Sílauthí, and married a Badgújar Ját—(there are also Badgújar Rájpúts), woman of Sánkhaul near Bahádurgarh, by whom he had four sons—Dillé, Desal, Mán and Sahiyá. From these sprang the four clans of Dalál, Deswál, Mán and Sewág Játs, who do not intermarry one with another. Dillé also had four sons—Mán, who founded Mándauthí, Asal, the settler of Asáudah, and Dhora and Jonpal, the ancestors of Mátan and Chhára; nearly all the other Dálal estates were founded from Mándauthí. The Mán Játs live close by in Lowah, and the two adjoining villages: the Sewág in Chhúdání and Mátanhel; and the Deswál in Ladhaud, Balíánah and Dulahah. The Ahláwat Játs, in the south-western corner of the *tahsíl*, claim, like the Dahiya, to have sprung from a Chauhán Rájpút; the Húdah Kádián, Jákhar, and Dalál clans also assert their descent from the same tribe.

Ahláwat.

The ancestor of the Ahláwats is said to have come to Sehriah from the Sámbhar country thirty generations ago and had by a strange wife four sons,—Ahláwat, Olah, Birmah and Duhla. There were also two step-sons—Marah and Jún. From these are sprung the Ahláwat clan of Díghal, the Oulian of Senpal, the Birmah of Gubhánah, the Máre of Madánáh, and the Jún of Chhochí, who do not intermary. Ahláwat had five sons, who founded five villages: the other Ahláwat estates were settled from Dighal itself.

Ráthi.

The Ráthi Játs were, it is said, Tunwár Rájpúts, the oldest clan lying so far north in India; at any rate they took up their abode before any others on this side of the country. Thirty-five generations ago a Tunwár Rájpút had born to him, by a *karewá* marriage, two sons, Bhaga and Jogi Das. From the first sprang the Ráthi clan who settled at Parnala and Bahádurgarh, and spread to Bhápradah and to Bahlbah in Rohtak later. The second brother had two sons,—Rohal and Dhauna, from whom the Rohal and Dhankar Játs come: these three clans, by reason of their common origin, did not marry with one another.

Sahráwat.

The Sahráwats also claim a Tunwár origin, and to be descended from Sahrá, a son or grandson of one of the Rájás of the name of Anangpál. They settled in the district 18-25 generations ago. Three of their villages in Rohtak were

founded from Mahraulí in Delhi, and three others had their origin from Sahráwat estates, already existing in the district.

Húdah.

The Yúdah clan of the Rohtak and Sámpla *tahsíls* asserts for itself a Chauhán origin, and professes to be descended from one Sudah who lived 35 generations ago. Their ancestor settled first in Rewárí, where the people interchange the letters "S" and "H" in their pronunciation, and hence the name became converted from Sudah to Húdah. The villages first founded were Sánghi, Khairwáli, and Kailoí; the rest have been settled from these,—many recently. The Kádián Játs profess to be of the same stock as the Jákhar in Jhajjar, and to have their origin only 20 generations ago from a Chauhán Rájpút who came from Bikánír. Four brothers were born of an extraneous marriage—Láda, Kádi, Piru and Sángu, whence the Jákhar, Kádián, Piru and Sángwán Játs; the last are found in Butánah, but there are no Piru Játs in the Rohtak district. though there are said to be some in the Dádri country. Káda settled in Chimní, and his five sons founded Berí, Dúbaldhan and the surrounding estates; the more recently settled ones issued from the first two. Láda founded Ladáín, the original village of the Jákhar Jats, whose development was as follows: From Ladáín were founded Humáyúnpúr, Jamálpúr, and Akheri Madanpúr. From the last, Dhaniah and Mádal Sháhpúr were settled, and from Jamálpúr, Bhúráwás and Dhanírwás. Bhúráwás fathered Amblí in part, and Dhanírwás fathered Dhánah and Sálhawás. The last village gave rise to Naugánwah Sundrahtí, Mohan Bárí and Jhánswah. From Jhánswah sprang Jhárlí and Babúliá in part, and from Jhárlí Bázidpúr—16 whole villages in all. Múndsah only of the Jákhar villages claims a separate origin from the rest. This development of the Jákhar villages is a specially interesting one, and has therefore been given at length. The remaining large clan, the Golía, lay claim to an unusual origin. These Játs declare that they were Bráhmins, who lost their caste by inadvertently drinking liquor placed outside a distiller's house in large vessels (*gól*). Their ancestors settled in Bádli from Indor 30 generations ago, and from Bádli 12 other Golía estates were founded; the remaining six were settled from some of the first off-shoots.

Kádián.

Jákhar

Golía.

Such is the history of the origin and development of the chief Ját clans, as told by themselves; and the importance of the facts from an administrative point of view cannot be too clearly borne in mind. Seven-tenths, and more of the estates of the district, are held by this tribe, and of these nearly half are owned by the twelve chief clans above-mentioned. As has been already said, the number of small miscellaneous clans amounts to 137: of these the Chílar and Chikára in Sámpla, and the Nirwál in Gohána are the only clans of any size. But before leaving this subject, the history of the Deswál Játs may be given, as an interesting example of development. These Játs sprang, as was noted above, from the same stock as the Dalál. They settled first at Ládhaud and Bhaiyápúr in Rohtak, thence was founded Baliánah in Sámpla, and from Baliánah Kherí, Jasaur, Dulahrah, and Kherkah Gújar in Sámpla, and Súrahti in Jhajjar. Thus each new Settlement of the clan proceeded steadily south in its course. Finally, it should be noted that there are a few

Deswál.

Chapter III, C.
Castes, Tribes, and Leading Families.
Múla.

Muhammadan Játs who were made converts forcibly, and are called "Múla" Játs; their number is small, and they are scattered in three *tahsíls;* they are exceedingly inferior to Hindú Játs. It may be noted that the Játs who profess to be descended from Rájpúts, of whom we have both Hindus and Muhammadans in Rohtak, themselves show a few believers of the creed of Islám, as well as professors of the older religion. As regards the distribution of clans over a wider area than the Rohtak district alone, it may be noted that the Sahráwat and Ráthi clans are common in all the three districts of the Delhi division; the Deswál are met with in numbers in Gurgáon and Karnal, and the Malik in Gurgáon and Delhi: the Kádián, Hudáh, Dalál and Golía Játs are found in Delhi and Karnal, and the Mundtór, Jún, Mán and Dhankar in Delhi. The Mundtór, who live in and round Farmanáh, are really Gallat Játs, who received this nickname from breaking the heads of some Bráhmins. From such an incident, a new clan may beome formed, as has nearly been the case also of the Siroha Játs in Gohána, who are Maliks, and the Gothia in Jhajjar, who, like the Mundtór, are Gallat Játs.

Játs described.

Of the Játs, Sir George Campbell has truly written, that "they have great physical and moral energy, are admirable cultivators, and under a fair system, excellent revenue payers, are prodigiously tenacious of their rights in land, and very orderly and well-behaved while in possession of those rights; in fact in every way they are beyond doubt the finest population in India." Mr. Gubbins has noted that the Játs of Rohtak are inferior to none of their tribe for patient industry and skill. The Játs call themselves, as a tribe, "*zamindars*," and they are true lords of the soil. They are intensely clannish, and a man is a clansman before he is a tribesman, and calls himself a Dahiya, Malik, Húdah or Jákhar, when asked of what race he is before he calls himself a Ját. The women assist the men in all tasks of agriculture, except ploughing and driving carts, and to their efforts the renown of the tribe as cultivators is largely due. The Játs are somewhat looked down upon because of the customs of retaining married girls in their father's house for a long number of years, and of *kerewá* or widow-marriage, which prevail among them, and in scorn of the latter, of which this alleged saying of Ját fathers to their daughters is quoted: "Come, my daughter, join hands and circle (the marriage fire): if this husband dies, there are many more." Of the Játin, as well as the Kunbin, it may be said: "Of good kind is the Játin who, hoe in hand, weeds the fields in company with her husband." "A good wife is one of the four things necessary for a man's happiness; a bad wife is one of the four things that makes his life a hell." Red rice, buffalo milk, a good woman in the house, and, fourthly, a horse to ride, these four are heavenly things; but extravagant living, little wealth, a bad woman in the house, and fourthly, dirty clothes, these four are hellish things." There is also a saying concerning the Játs, which reminds one of the well-known lines as to women, and spaniels and walnut trees: "The soil, fodder, clothes, hemp, *munj* grass, and silk, these six are best when beaten, and the seventh is the Ját" And again, "The Ját, the Bhát, the caterpillar, and, fourthly, a widow woman,

Chapter III, C.

Castes, Tribes, and Leading Families.

Játs described.

these four are best hungry; if they eat their full, they do harm." It does not appear why these hard things should be said of the Játs, who, in their way, are quiet, orderly, intelligent fellows as a rule; though, as has been aptly said, when a Ját does wander from the straight road "he takes to anything, from gambling to murder, with perhaps a preference to cattle stealing," and, it may be added, abduction. Their conduct in 1857 has been noticed already. Large numbers of young Játs once flocked to our service, but now it is difficult to find sufficient recruits for the Ját horse, and the few other regiments who seek for men from this district. As has been seen above, more than two-thirds of the lands of the district are in their hands, the average area per head being $3\frac{1}{3}$ acres. The Múla Játs, though generally recent converts, are already far inferior to the Hindus, and own only half as much land per head as the latter do. There is no special pre-eminence of one clan over another in cultivation.

Rájpúts.

The Hindu Rájpúts of the Rohtak *tahsíl* claim to be Punwárs; in Jhajjar they are chiefly of the Bachas clan, with a few Chauháns, Tunwárs, Gurs and Badgújars. These are generally of modern date of Settlement, and came from the east and south; in Rohtak the villages were settled 25 generations ago. The Punwárs of Rohtak were great rivals of the Tunwárs of Hissár, and the sand-hill west of Mehím was fixed as the boundary between the territories held by them. The Musalmán Rájpúts are invariably called Ránghars,—a term whose derivation is uncertain, and which is also applied sometimes to Hindu Rájpúts. These men too were once Punwár Rájpúts of the same Hindu stock as is still in the Rohtak *tahsíl*, and were converted to Islám. The Hindu ancestors of the race settled first in Madinah, and afterwards moved to Kalanaur from which place and Kanhaur most of the other Ránghar estates were founded, including those in the south of Gohána. The, Muhammadan Rájpút estates further north in Gohána are held by another family of Punwár Rájpúts, to which the Gohána Chaudhrís belong.

The Hindu Rájpúts in Rohtak are well-disposed, peaceful men and very like the Játs in their ways, but better featured: in Jhajjar many of them are dissolute, discontented and troublesome, though some are among the best men of the district. The very large area per head of this tribe is partly due to estates recently acquired by a few Rájpúts in that *tahsíl*, as is also the case with the Afgháns. The Ránghars have been aptly described as "good soldiers and indifferent cultivators, whose real *forte* lies in cattle-lifting." They are a quarrelsome, turbulent body of men, few of whom really cultivate land, and most of whom belong to bands of cattle-rievers or salt-smugglers: the latter profession has, however, ceased now. Worse villages, from a criminal point of view, than Anwal or Nigánah, it is impossible to imagine; and it is not to the credit of our administration that they should have been allowed to continue to bear the reputation they do for so long. A large number of Ránghars still enlist in the army—chiefly in the 1st and 12th Bengal Cavalry. The conduct of this tribe in the Mutiny has been fully referred to in the preceding chapter. It

Chapter III, C.

Castes, Tribes, and Leading Families.

Rájpúts.

bears the worst possible character among the people of the country side, with whom the common saying is: "The Ránghar and Gujar are two, the dog and cat are two; if all these four did not exist, you might sleep with open doors." And again: "You may know that the end of a Gujar has come when he is lame, of the *jánt* tree (when it dies from its) root, of the *bar* and *pipal* (when they die from their) tops, and of a Ránghar when the rheum (of old age) flows from his eyes." Their turbulence and lawlessness is commemorated in the following well-known lines: "Though Kanhaur and Nigánah are but 35 *kos* from Delhi, the people eat themselves what they sow, and pay not a grain (of revenue) to any one." Of the good qualities of the tribe the following is said: "A Ránghar is best in the shop of a wine-seller, or in prison, or on horseback (as a trooper), or in a deep hole (and out of the way of harm)."

Ahírs and Rórs.

The origin of the Ahírs is even more doubtful than that of the Játs; nor is any aid on the point to be found in their home, Rewárí. There they profess to have come up from Mattrá, but the Rohtak Ahírs claim to be descended from a great grandson of the Prithi Ráj, who adopted the practice of *karewá*. At any rate they settled in in the Jhajjar *tahsíl* much more recently than the early Ját clans, and their Settlement is, therefore, of much less interest; some came from Delhi, but most from Rewárí, Narnol and Kináundh. Nearly all the Ahír villages have separate origins, except some four or five only, which were founded from Koslí. The Ahír clans do not correspond exactly to those of the Játs, which are real sub-divisions of a tribe, whereas among the Ahírs the clans represent families rather than sub-divisions of a people. Their language is different from that of the Játs, their customs are almost exactly the same. The Rórs have the very same customs as the Játs. The only Rór village, Jowára, was settled from Bádli. The Rórs claim to be Rájpúts, but they can give no very definite account even of their traditional origin.

The Ahírs are perhaps superior even to the Játs in patient and skilful agriculture, and their well-cultivation is famous. The area which they own in Rohtak, averages only $1\frac{3}{4}$ acres per head, but they cultivate lands for miles round Koslí in the Jhajjar and Rewárí *tahsíls*; even headmen of Ahír villages may be met with working with their own hands as tenants elsewhere, and the Ahírs have paid revenue demands, which even Ját estates could not have borne. So far has sub-division of property gone with them, that the shares in some wells, which are worked by each sharer for one year in turn, come round after 15 and even 25 years! The surrounding Játs are somewhat jealous of them and say "Koslí has fifty houses (of stone) and several thousand swaggerers," but the character is undeserved. In habits and nature they are very similar to the Játs, and, like the former, they also practise widow-marriage. The Rórs, as cultivators, rank with the Játs; they are common in Karnal, and bear a good reputation there. These three tribes form the first class of cultivators in Rohtak, and own nearly 70 per cent. of the divided lands of the district.

Other agricultural tribes.

It has been said that the Játs, Ahírs, Rórs, together form the first class of cultivators in Rohtak, and own nearly 70 per cent. of the

Chapter III, C.

Castes, Tribes, and Leading Families.

divided lands of the district. In the second class may be ranked the Bráhmins, the Hindu Rájpúts of the Rohtak *tahsíl*, the better Ránghars and Gújars, and the Dogars: the worst cultivators are the Jhajjar Rájpúts and Biluchs, with the inferior Bráhmins, Ránghars and Gújars. Few of the Afgháns, Shekhs, Syads, or Mahájans cultivate with their own hands; they prefer to make use of tenants, often at little or no profit to themselves. The Bráhmins are a quiet, inoffensive set, generally illiterate, but in a few cases well-educated, especially in Gohána. The people respect them, but do not trust them "as famines come from the Bágar country, so comes evil from a Bráhmin": the character has probably been given them after long experience. In most instances their women do light work in the fields, and they are generally found to be better cultivators when they are located in some Ját estates, than when sole owners of a village themselves. In former days, as has been said above, no village was founded without Bráhmins settling also: this is shown by the fact that the 27 villages held by them contain only 34,467 acres out of the 78,294 owned by the tribe. The Bráhmin villages, as has been said, were generally separated from some adjoining Ját or other estates: only four have had an existence longer than 13 generations. But it was an invariable habit for Ját settlers to bring Bráhmins with them, and, in many cases, therefore, their residence is as ancient as that of the former. The Bráhmins of the whole country side are said to belong to the great Gaur sub-division of the race. Sir George Campbell has conjectured that they are, perhaps, not a branch of the Gaur tribe of Bengal, but that their name may have been derived from their residence on the Ghaggar. The commonest clans are the Báshisht and Gur in Jhajjar; the Mihrwál, Dábra and Bhárad-dawáj in Gohána, and the Koshish in Sámpla.

Bráhmins.

Afgháns.

The Afgháns of Gohána are Kákarzaí, and of Guriani Nághar-gharghast—two sub-divisions of the great Kákar tribe which lies east of Peshin; the people are probably quite unaware of their relation to each other. The Jhajjar Patháns are Eusafzai from the well-known valley in Pesháwar: none of the Afgháns have been settled in the district more than 14 generations. The Afgháns of Gohána are a dissolute set; the Jhajjar Patháns are generally in debt, but are more respectable, and not a few serve in the Cavalry. The Guriani Patháns are very superior to either, and many of them enlist in the Frontier Force: they used to be noted as horse-breeders, but lately they have been giving up this pursuit.

Bilúchs. Dogars.

The Bilúchs are of unknown sub-division; the oldest estate having been founded only ten generations back. They are trying to become cultivators, but not with any striking success, so far. The Dogars are quiet inoffensive cultivators, who live at Rohtak, and own the adjoining estate of Parah.

Kaiyaths, Mahájans, Syads, Shekhs.

The Kaiyaths and Mahájans call for no special remarks; the Syads of Kharkhaudah are a useless and somewhat dissolute lot; the Shekhs are found chiefly at Rohtak itself, are exceedingly troublesome, and supply recruits to our armies and jails with praiseworthy indifference. The Shekhs are Koreshis and the Syads Hosseinis; the Kaiyaths are of the Kanúngo and other families in Government Service; and the Mahájans are all proprietors with new titles.

Gújars.

The Gújars are supposed to have abandoned their former

Chapter III, C.

Castes, Tribes, and Leading Families.

Gújars.

evil ways, and this is no doubt true generally, but it would be interesting to learn by what means the Mussalmán Gújars who have less than two roods of land per head to feed them, gain their livelihood. Their general reputation formerly may be gathered from the fact of their being coupled with the Ránghars. The Gújar villages are all of recent origin, none dating further back than eight generations; the Karána and Kathána clans are the two commonest; and these two are also found in Gurgáon: the latter is the chief clan in Gujrát itself.

Non-agriculturists.

The non-agricultural portions of the population deserve, perhaps, a longer notice than is usually given to them. In most of the villages, these classes have to pay hearth-fees, as a sort of tribute to the lords of the soil. The usual fee is Rs. 2 per house per annum, but the trader is often made to pay more. An income of no less than Rs. 40,400 is realised from this source by 323 out of the 481 inhabited estates of the district. Curiously enough, the largest proportional number of estates in which these fees are not realised is found in the Rohtak *tahsíl* where the villages are the largest. As a rule, they are not taken in the towns, or in recently settled estates, or in Bràhmin villages, which are generally badly off for menials, or in estates held by many miscellaneous owners, such as Hasangarh. The traders are nearly all *mahájans* or *baniyás* (so called from *banaj*=trading), and there are hardly any Khatrís or Bhorás. A few in Berí Jhajjar and Rohtak, and one or two in Kharkhaudah and Bahádurgarh, are men of some capital; the rest possess very small means. Their origin is from Agrohá and Márwár; there are 18 clans in all, of whom the Garag, Goil, and Singal are commonest in Rohtak, and after these the Bánsal, Mital, and Jíndal. After the Játs, Bráhmins and Chamárs, the Mahájans form by far the largest body of the population. Most of the Mahájans are Bishnois, but at Rohtak, Gohána, and Bahádurgurh there are a number of Saráogis. The butcher class is the very worst in the district, and is noted for its callousness in taking human life, and general turbulence in all matters. It is curious to note how equal the numbers of carpenters, potters and barbers are; the blacksmiths are, as would be expected, much fewer, and, as a rule, they are poorer than the carpenters. Both, however, are often well-to-do, and own some of the best houses in the villages; as a class, they are all quiet and peaceable, though apt to wrangle angrily if their customary remunerations are disputed or withheld. The inferior menials, amount to nearly one-sixth of the population, and form a most important body, without whom the cultivation would be almost impossible. The Chamárs outnumber every tribe of the district, except the Játs and Bráhmins; and the Dhanaks and Chúras have only the Máhajans and Ránghars between them and the Chamárs. They receive at harvest time certain acknowledged dues, for which they render fixed service, and they eke out their substance by working as day-labourers, and pursuing their special callings—the Chamárs, the preparation of leather; the Dhanaks, weaving of coarse cloth, and the others, miscellaneous crafts, while the Kahárs make neat baskets. The Chamárs belong to a large number of clans, of which the commonest are the Cháhal and Súhal: they do not marry in their own clan, or in the other three which are

Hearth-fees. Traders. Butchers. Village menials.

Village menials.

forbidden among the Játs. They worship the goddess Mátá, as a rule, and burn their dead, as do the Dhanaks and Kahárs ; but the Chúras, who pray to the Lál Guru, bury theirs. As a class they are exceedingly reckless and improvident, and are seldom removed from intense poverty ; in a famine they are only saved from instant starvation by the number of carcases of animals which fall to their share. Their relations with the owners have, in many cases, become strained of late, and in some villages they are masters of the situation, especially in sanitary matters.

Leading men.

Leading men on the country side are conspicuous for their absence. There is no single family of any wealth or influence ; the leading one perhaps is that of the Rájpút Thakars of Kútáni. The want of men removed somewhat above the level of the ordinary agriculturist is sadly felt ; only 15 persons in the whole district are entitled to a seat in the Lieutenant-Governor's Darbar, and of these six are retired native military officers, and two are pensioned civil officers. The recent creation of Boards of Honorary Magistrates at Jhajjar and Bahádurgarh, as well as at Rohtak, is one step in the direction of raising some men of influence in the district, and the appointment of *zaildars* ought to be another : 27 men of the district in all receive chairs.

SECTION D.—VILLAGE COMMUNITIES AND TENURES.

Village tenures.

Table No. XV shows the number of villages held in the various forms of tenure, as returned in Quinquennial Table XXXIII of the Administration Report for 1878-79. But the accuracy of the figures is more than doubtful. It is in many cases simply impossible to class a village satisfactorily under any one of the ordinarily recognised tenures ; the primary division of rights between the main subdivisions of the village following one form, while the interior distribution among the several proprietors of each of these subdivisions follows another form which itself often varies from one sub-division to another.

The following figures show the classification by tenure made at the recent Settlement:—

Tahsil.	Landlordal.		Held on shares.		Communal.		Mixed communal and shared.		
	Held by a single landlord.	Held by several landlords undivided.	Completely.	Incompletely.	Complete.	Incomplete.	Complete.	Incomplete.	Total.
Gohána ...	1	4	1	12	4	60	1	...	83
Rohtak ...	...	1	...	4	1	107	...	1	114
Sámpla ...	1	...	1	7	...	116	...	2	127
Jhajjar ...	6	2	...	57	7	103	1	14	190
Total ...	8	7	2	80	12	386	2	17	514

With regard to area, over 86 per cent. of the whole district is held under the communal tenure ; 9 per cent. on shares ; some-

Chapter III, D.
—
Village Communities and Tenures.
Village tenures.

what over 3 per cent. on mixed tenures; and only about 1½ per cent. under the landlordal system. The three Government estates in Jhajjar are included under this type of villages held by a single owner. Of the estates held on shares, three-fourths are to be found in the Jhajjar *tahsíl* and most are of recent origin. Villages held completely on shares are those in which there is no common land at all, neither as jungle nor under the site of the village; similarly, villages of the pure communal type are those in which there is no common land at all, but every acre within the village boundary is held according to possession. Mixed estates (*pattidari bhyachára*) are those in which the *separated* lands under cultivation are held in two different tenures, *i.e.*, in one division of the estate on shares and in another according to possession; the classification of villages under this tenure has nothing to do with their *common* lands; the absence or presence of which merely affects their being ranked as complete or incomplete, as in the other classes of estates.

Village communities.

Nothing more true or apt can be written of the Rohtak village communities than was penned by the late Lord Lawrence, when Collector of Delhi, in 1844, on the estates of that district: "In no part of the North-Western Provinces are the tenures so complete and well-recognized as here; no districts in which the ancient village communities are in such excellent preservation, or where the practice of our civil courts has done so little harm. They are admirably adapted to resist the evil effects of bad seasons, epidemics and other evils incidental to this country. Bound together by the ties of blood connection and, above all, common interest, like the bundle of sticks......they are difficult to break. Drought may wither their crops, famine and disease may depopulate their houses, their fields may be deserted for a time, but when the storm blows over, if any survive, they are certain to return." The tie is of course less strong in some cases than others. The most perfect types are found in the oldest and largest Ját and Rájpút villages. A certain number of the recently founded estates (among which all those of the *zamindárí* and *pattídárí* type fall) are not village communities at all in the proper sense; though even these in certain ways, such as the relations of the owners with menials, imitate the institutions of the older settlements. Sir George Campbell, who was well-acquainted with the old Delhi territory, speaks thus of the Ját communities in his Essay on the "Land Tenures of India," in the Cobden series. "They are," he writes, "tributary republics rather than subjects or tenants of their con- "querors. Those in possession of the village area were left in "possession, and were allowed to manage their own affairs, subject "only to the State right to receive its dues." Such is the case now, and how this came about can be easily traced. "In the greater part of the world," writes the same Essayist, "the right of cultivating particular portions of the earth is rather a privi- "lege than a property; a privilege first of a whole tribe or "a particular village community, and finally of particular individuals "of the community. In this last stage the land is partitioned off "to these individuals as a matter of mutual convenience, but not in

Chapter III, D.

Village Communities and Tenures.

Village communities.

Their development.

"unconditional property; it long remains subject to certain conditions "and to reversionary interests of the community, which prevent its "uncontrolled alienation, and attach to it certain common rights and "common burdens." The correctness of this summary is well exemplified in the history of the Rohtak villages. First of all the tribe or clan settled on one or more spots, holding a large tract in common. Presently, as cultivation extended from each centre, boundaries were defined and separate estates formed inside which the land was still held in common. This was the case up to the Regular Settlement, till when no man held an indefeasible right of possession in the land which he cultivated, but was owner only of so many *biswas*, ploughs, annas, or whatever the shares were called in the estate or some sub-division of it. In many cases the share was not purely ancestral, but had become modified according as the members of one division of the estate or a family grew stronger than the rest in numbers, or desertions occurred, or new settlers were taken in. But still the shares did exist, and were the admitted standard of proprietary right in a large number of villages. The local annals tell of half-a-dozen changes made at intervals in the shares on which each estate was held; and though there is no evidence of any practice of periodical redistribution of lands, these changes may possibly point to the existence of such a custom at an earlier date. But the existence of shares was not understood or recognized at the time of the formation of the record of rights, and each man was recorded as owner of the lands which he cultivated. The people themselves acquiesced in this, and the immense breaking up of jungle land, which took place shortly afterwards, consummated the change. But the old shares are still known, and in some few cases the common lands are still held according to them. But now, to use the words of Sir G. Campbell again, "practically the "Settlement made with the community is very nearly *ryotwar*, with the "difference that government deals with the united body, and not "directly with each individual separately."

Their constitution.

And in order to describe the actual constitution of these communities, nothing can be better than to have recourse once more to the same writer. "The Ját community is of clansmen managed by a council of elders. There is no feature of communism in them; the bond is municipal rather than a community of property; the common interest in common property is hardly greater than that of commoners of an English manor. The waste land and grazing ground is held in common: certain common receipts are brought to a common fund, certain common charges are charged against the same fund and distributed in a cess on individuals according to their common holdings. There is a system of municipal management, and the community claims to exercise a certain limited control over its members, and to have a reversionary right to the land of members who cease to cultivate or fail to pay, but beyond this there is complete individual freedom." Such are the Rohtak communities. They are communities of clansmen, linked sometimes by descent from a common ancestor, sometimes by marriage ties, sometimes by the fact of a joint foundation of the village. It must be noticed, however, that not every proprietor has a share in the common interests of the

Chapter III, D.

Village Communities and Tenures.

Their constitution.

village. Gifts and sales are generally made without transferring this right, and the donee or buyer is owner merely of so much land and perhaps of a house inside the village site, and of nothing more. The villages are broken up into main sub-divisions, called usually *pánahs*, and minor sub-divisions called *thulas*. These internal arrangements spring from a hundred causes,—the number of sons or wives of a founder or some notable descendant of his, the number of tribes settling, the quarrels of families, or the mistakes of revenue officers. The sub-divisions may be such in name only, and merely for convenience of revenue arrangements; or the separation may extend to a demarcation of the village lands into blocks, and the village sites into quarters, possession being still of course the measure of right inside each block and quarter. The former is rarer: 79 instances of it exist in the district, many being those of villages held on shares; the latter may be seen in no less than 169 villages. Over each *pánah* and *thula* are headmen—a single *pánah*, if large, may have several headmen or several *thulas*; if small, may be under a single headman. But at least as important as the headmen, and forming with them the village council or *pancháyat*, are the *thuladárs*. These are a body of men unrecognized by Government, but exercising real power over the village. There is generally one representative for each family, or group of families among this body, the shrewdest man being usually chosen for the post. There is no formal election, but the marked men of a village are but few and well known, and a sort of tacit assent of his fellow-clansmen seems to constitute a man's right to join the village council. In this there is always sure to be some leader of the opposition, who perpetually demands that the account of the stewardship of the more powerful faction be submitted to the voice of the whole village, and so keeps up a wholesome check on their proceedings. The council or *pancháyat* settles everything of common interest for the village,—the cultivation of any common lands,—the rents to be paid for these,—the realization of grazing and hearth fees,—the exemption of certain persons from payment,—the building and repair of village rest-houses,—the supervising of the system of special watchmen (*thíkar*),—the cleaning of the village tanks, and such like. The accounts of the village funds should be submitted yearly for the sanction of the whole body of proprietors, but this is not done regularly. Certain other matters by general custom also need their special assent, such as the breaking up of jungle land, the cutting and selling of the trees of the common land, the grant of a revenue-free holding by the village, and the like. All the members of the whole body of proprietors are equal; all consider themselves immeasurably superior to the other inhabitants of the village. These are the trader, Bráhmins, village servants, and village menials; the distinctive sign of their inferiority is that they are all liable to pay hearth-fees (*kudhi kamini*: *kudhi*—a home), to the proprietary body, unless exempted by consent or under special circumstances. The first are often well-to-do, and are more or less independent of the proprietary body. The latter are still almost at the mercy of the owners, though the old relations even here are gradually changing, especially as regards the village servants. Such are the village com-

Village councils.

Chapter III, D.

Village Communities and Tenures.

munities, a body often of heterogeneous composition, but united by close ties, self-supporting, self-supplying, united, vigorous and strong.

Proprietary tenures.

Table No. XV shows the number of proprietors or shareholders, and the gross area held in property under each of the main forms of tenure, and also gives details for large estates, and for Government grants, and similar tenures. The figures are taken from the Quinquennial Table prepared for the Administration Report of 1878-79. The accuracy of the figures is, however, exceedingly doubtful; indeed, land tenures assume so many and such complex forms in the Panjáb that it is impossible to classify them successfully under a few general headings.

Tenants and rent.

Table No. XVI shows the number of tenancy holdings and the gross area held under each of the main forms of tenancy as they stood in 1878-79, while Table No. XXI gives the current rent-rates of various kinds of land as returned in 1881-82. But the accuracy of both sets of figures is probably doubtful; indeed, it is impossible to state general rent-rates which shall, even approximately, represent the letting value of land throughout a whole district. The subject is further noticed below.

Owners and tenants.

The area held by cultivators at the recent Settlement is distributed as follows:—

	Numbers.	*Acres.*	*Per cent. of area held to whole.*
Owners	93,213	819,991	82
Occupancy tenants	11,978	49,457	5
Tenants-at-will	19,869	85,194	9
Non-resident tenants	7,917	38,621	4
Total ...	132,977	993,263	100

This area includes the small patches of jungle attached to the holdings of the proprietors and owned by them, and is, therefore, largely in excess of the total cultivated area of the district, which (revenue-paying and revenue-free lands both included) amounts to 907,358 acres. Similarly, it includes cultivated common lands of the villages. The area held by tenants without rights of occupancy is shown as very much less than it was when measurements were made, and probably as less than what it would ordinarily be. This is due chiefly to the owners having had their lands generally thrown back on their hands in the year of drought 1877-78, and partly to their dislike of entering a tenant's name in the Settlement Record for fear he should claim occupancy rights hereafter. The area held by occupancy tenants is large, 5 per cent., and in not a few cases they have forced themselves on to weaker communities from outside estates; one-fourth of them are owners in the same or other villages. The tenants are Játs and Bráhmins, Ahirs in Jhajjar, and a few menials; nearly one-half belong to the body of owners; the tenants from outside (usaully called *sukhbási*) are of the same classes, more than half being owners as well. Omitting 2,560 occupancy tenants, 9,675 tenants-at-will and 4,345 outside tenants, who are all also owners, from the total number of cultivators, we have an average area to each of the remaining 116,387 agriculturists of eight acres per man; the average area per owner *qua* owner is ten acres: of occupancy tenants and tenants, four each; and of non-resident tenants,

Average holding.

Chapter III, D.

Village Communities and Tenures.

Occupancy tenants.

five. 1,756 owners, chiefly Ránghars, Báuiyas, *etc.*, owning 13,295 acres, and 167 occupancy tenants, holding 505 acres, do not cultivate at all themselves, but leave their lands entirely to the care of others.

At the recent Settlement the occupancy tenants under the various sections and clauses of the Tenancy Act XXVIII of 1868, were classed as follows :—

Tahsil.	Number of occupancy tenants classed.							
	Under Section V.					Under Section VI.	Under Section VIII.	Total.
	Clause 1.	Clause 2.	Clause 3.	Clause 4.	Total.			
Gohána ...	1,025	74	15	...	1,114	612	64	1,790
Rohtak ...	1,144	...	14	...	1,158	899	87	2,144
Sámpla ...	2,248	...	3	31	2,282	1,121	32	3,435
Jhajjar ...	1,270	18	127	3	1,418	3,117	74	4,609
Total ...	5,687	92	159	34	5,972	5,749	257	11,978

The numbers entered under Sections 5 and 6 are nearly equal, but the area in the latter case is more than a third larger than in the former; the great majority of tenants in Jhajjar fall under the latter head, as, according to the old practice, a rent over and above the revenue was fixed as payable by them at the Regular Settlement. In the northern *tahsíls* no rent was fixed in 1838, and the occupancy tenants were recorded, as a rule, as paying at the same rates as the proprietors. In some cases, as, for instance, where a claim for the proprietary has been compromised by the plaintiff accepting the *status* of occupancy tenant, rent cannot be fairly imposed; but the origin of the tenures would show that in most cases it can be. Of the occupancy tenants 1,589 are "religious" men, 1,167 menials, 157 traders, 122 relations of owners, 233 cultivators by permission, and 4,101 cultivators without permission, who acquired their rights, according to their own statements, by breaking up jungle lands *(jhundi tor).* It can hardly be maintained that the former Settlement Officers, who were guided by no regulation and no rules on the subject, would have made these men owners of the lands they cultivate, if they had ever thought that rents would be levied from them. If the people had intended this, the religious men would have received the land in *sankalab;* as a fact they are generally *dolidars,* and have no right, except that of error of writ, to be occupancy tenants at all. So, too, as regards the menials and traders—it could not have been generally wished to make them owners; and the breaking up of jungle land has been nowhere held to entitle an occupancy tenant to hold the land on payment of the Government revenue only. In a number of villages along the north border of the Jhajjar *tahsíl,* a great many cultivators from the adjoining strong Ját estates in Rohtak and Sámpla were recorded as occupancy tenants at the Regular Settlement made by Ráí Pertáb Singh. These men are very slow to pay their revenue and rents, and as they hold a very large area in these estates, the

Non-resident occupancy tenants.

headmen and people are often hard put to it to pay up the revenue themselves, and then recover it by suit from the occupancy tenants. It may also be mentioned that many of the Agris, or salt manufacturers, have been recorded as occupancy tenants of the lands, and wells held by them in possession for the manufacture of salt.

Rent rates.

With regard to the payment of rents, the area held by tenants was distributed as follows at the recent Settlement:—

I.—Occupancy Tenants.

Tahsil.	Tenants paying the revenue only.			Tenants paying Rate Rents.			Tenants paying Lump Rents.			Tenants paying Kind Rents.			Total.		
	Number.	Area in acres.	Revenue in.	Number.	Area in acres.	Rent in.	Number.	Area in acres.	Rent in.	Number.	Area in acres.	Rent in.	Number.	Area in acres.	Rent in.
			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.
Gohána ...	896	2,233	3,483	894	2,276	5,522	...	...	...	...	..	...	1,790	4,509	9,005
Rohtak ...	1,750	7,175	5,174	256	1,701	1,402	138	646	1,200	...	...	...	2,144	9 522	7,776
Sámpla ...	3,336	10,017	12,525	18	85	108	81	254	669	...	...	...	3,435	10,356	13,302
Jhajjar ...	3,105	14,141	14,385	638	6,311	5,016	731	3,970	5,324	135	648	1,925	4,609	25,070	26,650
Total ...	9,087	33,566	35,567	1,806	10,373	12,048	950	4,870	7,193	135	648	1,925	11,978	49,457	56,733

II.—Non-occupancy Tenants.

Tahsil.	Paying Revenue only.			Paying at Rent Rates.			Paying at Lump Rates.			Paying in Kind.			Total.		
	Number.	Area in acres.	Revenue in.	Number.	Area in acres.	Rent in.	Number.	Area in acres.	Rent in.	Number.	Area in acres.	Rent in.	Number	Area in acres.	Rent in.
			Rs.			Rs.			Rs			Rs.			Rs
Gohána	3,165	8,429	12,243	3,369	14,849	33,465	501	2,444	5,776	180	631	1,177	7,215	26,353	52,661
Rohtak	6,055	25,686	21,044	2,694	20,830	24,214	719	4,579	4,336	107	334	1,401	9,575	51,429	50,995
Sámpla	4,229	14,362	14,355	28	126	172	1,346	6,152	18,345	154	500	713	5,757	21,140	33,585
Jhajjar	1,973	6,774	7,652	7	67	42	2,709	15,541	25,896	451	2,471	4,324	5,140	24,853	37,914
Total	15,422	55,251	55,294	6,098	35,872	57,893	5,275	28,716	54,353	892	3,936	7,615	27,687	123,775	1,75,155

These figures cannot be said to be absolutely correct, for the people will enter false rents. More than half the area in the hands of occupancy tenants is in the Jhajjar *tahsíl*, and for two-thirds no rent is paid, only the government revenue; tenants-at-will, pay the government revenue only on something less than half of their whole area. The following are the average payments at rent rates and lump rates per acre; the latter, throughout, are the higher, and most nearly approach real rents.

	Rate Rent per acre.	*Lump Rent per acre.*
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Occupancy tenants	... 1 2 6	1 7 6
Non-occupancy tenants ...	... 1 9 10	1 14 3

The net rent over and above the government revenue in each case is as follows:—

Chapter III, D.

Village Communities and Tenures.

Rent Rates.

	Net Rate Rent per acre. Rs. A. P.	Net Lump Rent per acre Rs. A. P.
Occupancy tenants ...	... 0 4 1	0 7 8
Non-occupancy tenants ..	... 0 13 4	0 14 7

From this it is evident that real rents are not met with, as a rule, in the Rohtak district, and will only be found here and there, where special circumstances exist. No rent can be considered real, which is not double of the old revenue, if it includes that. Even in these cases they are generally accidental, and due to the land on which they are paid, having become irrigated or broken up since last Settlement. The only real rents are those on canal lands in Gohána and Sámpla, and these are found over a very limited area only. The area held by tenants-at-will paying revenue only is, it will be observed, much the smallest in the Jhajjar *tahsíl*; the custom of taking rents grows up perhaps more readily under native than under English rule in a district like Rohtak; it may also be noticed that the average holding of a tenant paying no rent is only about half of that of a tenant paying rent over and above the revenue. The area on which occupancy tenants pay rent in kind is insignificant, and is found only in some of the Jhajjar naturally-flooded villages: the rates in kind paid by tenants-at-will are as in margin.

Rents in kind.	
Rate.	*Area in acres.*
At ½ of crop	740
At ⅓ ,, ,,	2,404
At ⅖ ,, ,,	279
At ¼ ,, ,,	296
At ⅕ ,, ,,	68
At ½ and ⅓	149
Total ...	3,936

The number of tenants of all classes in the three northern *tahsíls* paying at rate rents is classified in the margin, according to the amount of revenue and rent per acre which they pay.

Nos. paying rent.	*Rate.*
2,344	up to 0-8-0 ... ...
2,042	from 0-8-0 to 1-0-0
1,406	,, 1-0-0 ,, 1-8-0
1,075	,, 1-8-0 ,, 2-0-0
175	,, 2-0-0 ,, 2-8-0
72	,, 2-8-0 ,, 3-0-0
79	,, 3-0-0 ,, 3-8-0
58	,, 3-8-0 ,, 4-0-0
8	,, 4-0-0 ,, 4-8-0
7,259 Total.	

The rents at lump sums are swollen by the figures of the Sámpla *tahsíl*; but very high rents are taken in Kharkhaudah and Bahádurgarh—as much as Rs. 8 an acre for canal land in the first village. Nothing but a very minute analysis can lead us to instances of real, undoubted rents; and the results of such a task when completed are of very little use, as the areas in such cases are so small.

Village Officers.

The figures in the margin show the number of headmen in the several *tahsíls* of the district. The village headmen succeed to their office by hereditary right, subject to the approval of the Deputy Commissioner. Each village, or in large villages, each main division of the village having one or more headmen.

Tahsil.	*Zaildárs.*	Chief headman.	Village *Lambardárs.*
Rohtak	10	52	467
Sámpla	10	70	569
Gohána	7	43	387
Jhajjar	11	60	535
Total	38	225	1,958

They are responsible for the collection of the revenue, and are bound to assist in the prevention and detection of crime. The rule regarding the appointment of *álá lambardárs* or chief headmen in this district is that where the number of *lambardárs* of a single tribe or clan of a tribe exceeds three, an *álá lambardár* is appointed; except in some villages where the *lambardárs* are all of different castes, and they cannot agree as to a head.

Chapter III, D.

Village Communities and Tenures.

Village Officers.

Chief headmen are elected by the votes of the proprietary body, subject to the sanction of the Deputy Commissioner. They represent the body of headmen, and receive Government orders in the first instance, though, in respect of the collection of land-revenue, they possess no special authority or responsibility. The *zaildár* is elected by the votes of the headmen of the *zail* or circle. His appointment being subject to his personal fitness, and regard being had to services rendered by him to the State. These men are required to assist in the administration of their circles by their advice and influence, and by supervision of the *patwáris* and *lambardars*. They and the chief headmen are remunerated by a deduction of 1 per cent. on the revenne of their circles or villages, while the headmen collect a cess of 5 per cent. in addition to the revenue for which they are responsible.

The headquarters of the *zails*, together with the prevailing tribes in each, are shown below :—

Tahsil.	*Zail.*	No. of villages.	Annual land revenue.	Prevailing caste or tribe.
Rohtak.	Mehim	11	26.147	Játs with Banyas, &c.
	Mokhra	12	32,009	Játs.
	Kalánour	16	32,188	Ránghars.
	Berí	10	26,525	Játs (Kadan).
	Súndánah	11	17.635	Játs.
	Bohar	11	20,225	Do.
	Kiloí	9	18,650	Do.
	Sánghí	9	21,105	Do.
	Bahú Akbarpúr	11	18,162	Do. and Ránghars.
	Bainsí	10	17,379	Do. Do.
Sámpla.	Bahádurgarh	16	19.124	Játs (Rathi).
	Sámpla	13	33,899	Játs.
	Kánaudah	12	20,126	Do.
	Sisánah	17	38,862	Do. (Dabia).
	Bhálot	8	21,195	Játs.
	Farmánáh	9	20,104	Do. (Mundtór).
	Bapaniah	11	18,945	Játs.
	Mándauthí	14	33.193	Do. (Dalál).
	Díghal	14	24.803	Do. (Ahláwat).
	Humáyúnpúr	11	24,907	Játs.
Gohána.	Gohána	12	24.796	Ránghars and Játs.
	Mundlánah	13	30,444	Játs.
	Bútánah	10	32,014	Do.
	Anwlí	14	39,463	Do.
	Ahúlánah	12	27,047	Do.
	Barodah	9	26,690	Do.
	Khánpúr Kalán	13	31,575	Do.
Jhajjar.	Mátanhel	13	16,196	Játs.
	Koslí	12	12,824	Ahirs.
	Khúdan	27	30,254	Játs and Ahirs.
	Kútání	19	20.806	Rájpúts, Hindu.
	Palrah	19	19,630	Do. with few Ahirs.
	Bádlí	24	37,446	Játs (Goliya).
	Sálháwás	23	26,567	Do. and Ahirs.
	Jhajjar	14	23,582	Do., Ahirs and Patháns.
	Gúriání	15	13,155	Do. do. do
	Chhudání	14	12.006	Do.
	Kherí Sultán	10	20,038	Hindu Rájpúts.

Chapter III, D.

Village Communities and Tenures.

Zaildárs.

Zaildárs were appointed in 1879 in all four *tahsíls* and in no district could their appointment be more appropriate, owing to the grouping of the tribes and to the want of men above the level of ordinary cultivators. In all, 38 men were appointed, seven in Gohána, ten each in Rohtak and Sámpla, and eleven in Jhajjar; their circles were made, as far as possible, according to the distribution of the tribes. Rohtak, with three adjoining villages and Kharkhaudah with Mu'azzamnagar were not included in any circle, just as formerly they were not included in any *tappah*. In the old days there had been *chaudhris* of the country side but, except in Jhajjar, these appointments had long been obsolete. Each *zaildar* in the northern *tahsíls* has an average of twelve villages under him, and in Jhajjar seventeen; the area in either case is Rs. 31,000 and 27,000 acres. Their emoluments vary from Rs. 394 to 129-8 per annum; the average pay is Rs. 243-8, which they will collect themselves as at present proposed. They are not men of any special mark, but take them as a whole, they form as fine a body for manliness and influence as will be found in any district of the Panjáb.

Chief headmen.

Chief headmen were appointed in 220 villages under the special orders of Government, conveyed in letter No. 1947 of 12th December 1874. These were to the effect that a chief headman should be selected by the revenue officers, and be appointed by election of the proprietors in each estate or well defined subdivisions of an estate containing three or more headmen of the same clan. The appointments were made in the cold weather of 1878-79. In 18 villages two chief headmen were appointed, and in the town of Jhajjar three. Permission has been given to extend the system to all villages with three or more headmen, independent of the number of clans, if they desire it. The average emolument of each chief headman appointed is Rs. 26 per annum. The cesses for the remuneration of *zaildars* and chief headmen are first added to the revenue, and then allowed on it again; both classes of officials collect their additional dues themselves, just as the headmen collect theirs.

Village headmen.

The position of the district as regards headmen is peculiar, and formed the subject of special report. It has been explained in the Settlement Reports of 1838 that at the Regular Settlement, in order to compose feuds, the claims of all men, and perhaps of all descendants of men, who had been headmen in any Summary Settlement were taken, into consideration, and as many as possible appointed; the system of son succeeding to father was also then adopted. As no pedigree-tables were prepared, it often happened that four headmen were appointed for four *thulas*, whereas one should have been appointed for the *pánah* in which they were all contained; and whereas it should have been provided that on the death of certain representatives their post should lapse, this was not done. The consequence is that the district contains no less than 1,958 headmen in 514 villages, giving more than one headman to every 50 owners, and besides such monstrous anomalies as seventeen representatives in one village, sixteen in another, and fourteen in a third, we have 13 headmen in eight villages, 12 and 11 in six each, 10 in seven, 9 in thirteen, and 8 in nineteen. In some villages

Chapter III, D.

Village Communities and Tenures.

Village headmen.

the headmen received actually less than two annas a month for the discharge of their duties! In addition to this the responsibility of the headmen for collections was often joint, that is, the owners of the village or some sub-division paid to two or three headmen jointly, and when one headman went to demand the revenue, he was met by the reply that it would be paid or had been paid to one of his fellows; this has been remedied in the recent Settlement by assigning to each headman a certain number of the revenue-payers for the collection of whose revenue he is solely responsible. It was proposed to Government that measures should be taken to reduce the numbers either now or as death vacancies occurred, but the proposals, together with several others directed to the same end, were not approved of. The appointment of the chief headmen should in many cases remove the difficulties which the excessive numbers of headmen cause in the way of police and revenue administration. The average emolument of headmen calculated on the new revenue, including owners' rates, is about Rs. 2-3 per mensem; in canal villages they receive 3 per cent. out of the collections on account of occupiers' rates if these are paid into the treasury by a certain date. The average amount of revenue (including owners' rates) for whose collection each headman is responsible, is about Rs. 530. It may be mentioned that in one or two villages of which the owners and headmen were non-resident, and the lands largely held by occupancy tenants, these latter elected one of their own number as a special headman, and agreed to pay 5 per cent. on the revenue to him as well as to the proper headmen of the village.

Village watchmen.

There are 702 village watchmen in the 481 inhabited villages: this number gives an average of one to every 790 heads of population and 200 houses or shops—the last is double the proportion fixed by Government. The men, however, are not evenly distributed, and in some large villages of over 2,000 souls there is only one custodian. The pay of the watchmen is usually at the rate of Rs. 3 per mensem, but they eke it out in many ways. Not a few do tailor's work, and where they belong to the village, whose custodian they are, they can cultivate a little land. The *thikár chaukidárí* is a system of private watch and ward undertaken by the villagers, themselves and is managed thus: The names of all able-bodied men are written on pieces of potsherds, and placed in a vessel in the village rest-house. Day by day the names of as many men as are needed to keep guard at certain fixed places in the village and on the roads are drawn out, and these men watch from nightfall to morning. The process is repeated daily till the lots are exhausted, when it begins over again with another vessel, into which in the meanwhile the lots drawn daily have been placed. The custom is a useful one, and should be maintained.

Village menials.

The status of a menial does not in any way spring from the payment of hearth-fees (*kúrhi kamini*, or *kamiána*) and it is quite a mistake to include persons like the village shopkeeper, goldsmith, or oilman among *kamíns* as menials, merely because they pay such fees. Such men never are and never can be menials. A menial is one who for certain clearly defined regular services receives certain well-known regular dues; he may of course receive such payment

Chapter III, D.

Village Communities and Tenures.

Village menials.

as may be agreed upon, in return for other services, but this in no way alters his position. The *zamindars* divide them into two classes —those whose labour is intimately connected with agriculture, *viz.*, the blacksmith, carpenter and *chamár*, and those whose services are rendered in other ways and less regularly, as the weaver, barber, *kahár*, potter, waterman, washerman, and sweeper, whom they call "house menials"—*khángí kamín*. A European, looking at the greater gulf of separation in the ordinary relations of life, which exists between the villagers and the *chamárs*, sweepers, weavers, and *kahárs*, is apt to place these four classes together as a body outside the pale of communication, and distinct from the other menials, but the classification of the people themselves is that given above. In the following table the dues paid to the first three classes, as compared with the rest, show clearly the reason of the distinction made by the villagers :—

Name of Menial.	Duty.	Dues.
I.—*Kháti*—Carpenter ...	To supply and make the woodwork or all ordinary agricultural implements, beds, stools, etc. Other work is paid for	(1) 50 seers per 100 maunds of yield, and a day's food at sowing time. (2) One bundle of barley or wheat with straw per plough in the spring, and two bundles of *jowar* or *bájra* in the autumn. (3) On a daughter's marriage Re. 1, and on a son's. 4 as.
II.—*Lohár*—Blacksmith	To supply all iron work necessary for agriculture. Anything required beyond this is paid for.	The same as the above; but the dues at a marriage are only half of the above usually.
III.—*Chamár*—Tanner...	(1) To assist, as required, at every kind of house and field labour; to supply shoes to the whole family twice a year, whips, goads, etc.	(1) One-tenth of the whole yield of the crop. (2) At a boy's marriage Re. 1, at a girl's, Re 1 to Rs. 5.
	(2) To assist as required in household work, and supply two pair of shoes to the family yearly with whips, etc.	(1) One-twentieth of the yield of the crop (2) As above.
	(3) To assist in household work, and mend shoes only.	(1) One fortieth of the yield of the crop (2) As above.
IV.—*Kumhár*—Potter ...	To supply vessels for travellers at the rest-house, and present a set of dishes at a marriage.	(1) A basket of grain and a bundle of the crop each harvest. (2) At marriages 8 annas to Rs. 3.
V.—*Kahár*—Cooly ...	To supply water to Hindu houses, and at marriages. The baskets which these men make are paid for.	At marriages 4 annas to Re. 1-8. If the *káhar* helps in the field, at harvest he receives a bundle of the crop.
VI.—*Sakhá*—Waterman	To supply water to the house.	A basketful of grain yearly, and 4 annas to Re. 1 on a marriage.
VII.—*Chúhar*—Sweeper	To sweep the village lanes; to do miscellaneous work required of him; to graze cattle, and collect persons when needed for any assemblage.	There is no special rate of remuneration fixed; grain is given at the harvest time, and the clothes of the dead are also made over to this class, and broken food.
VIII.—*Nái*—Barber ...	To do such household duties as are required of him; to feed guests; to shave the polls of males; and to go on errands.	No actual dues are appointed; grain is given at each harvest to the barber and his wife, and fees on a marriage.

Chapter III, D.

Village Communities and Tenures.

Village Menials.

No dues are appointed, as a rule, for the *dhának* or weaver, who either receives remuneration for the cloth which he weaves, or else renders much the same services as the *kahár* for the same dues. The fees in the above list are not, of course, an absolute standard; they are those prevailing in the large estate of Sanghi, and many petty variations from them will be found in other villages. The *chamárs*, it may be noted, are generally attached to one owner, or to a few families, and are not at the disposal of every one; this connection cannot be broken till the crops of the current year have been housed, but it can then be terminated from either side.

Agricultural labourers.

The subject of the employment of field labour, other than that of the proprietors or tenants themselves, is thus noticed in answers furnished by the District Officer, and inserted in the Famine Report of 1879 (page 713) :—" Employment of hired field labour is not "customary save with those who possess large holdings. The district "generally is in *bháyachára* tenure, and the holdings are usually so "small that the people cannot afford to hire labour, except at harvest "time, when *náis, dhobis, chamárs, dhánaks,* and such like are em-"ployed as reapers, and receive as wages from four to five seers of grain "daily. People thus employed as field labourers constitute about 3½ "per cent. of the population. They are inferior to the regular culti-"vators as regards ability to subsist from harvest to harvest, as they "have no credit, and, when their supplies are exhausted, are obliged "to leave their homes in search of labour." The wages of labour prevailing at different periods are shown in Table No. XXVII, though the figures refer to the labour market of towns rather than to that of villages.

Petty village grantees.

The last two lines of Table No. XVI show the number of persons holding service grants from the village, and the area so held. But the figures refer only to land held free of revenue, which is by no means the only form which these grants assume. Sometimes the land is leased to the grantee at a favourable rent, or on condition of payment of revenue only ; sometimes the owner cultivates and pays the revenue, making over the produce to the grantee; while occasionally the grant consists of the rights of property in the land, which, subject to the usual incidents, such as responsibility for revenue and the like, vest in the person performing certain specified services at such time and for so long as he performs them. These grants are most commonly made to village menials and watchmen on condition of, or in payment for, services rendered, to attendants at temples, mosques, shrines, or village rest-houses, so long as they perform the duties of the post, and for maintenance of monasteries, holy men, teachers at religious schools, and the like.

Poverty or wealth of the proprietors.

Table No. XXXII gives statistics of sales and mortgages of land; Tables Nos. XXXIII and XXXIIIA show the operations of the Registration Department ; and Table No. XXXIX the extent of civil litigation. But the statistics of transfers of land are exceedingly imperfect ; the prices quoted are very generally fictitious ; and any figures, which we possess, afford but little real indication of the economical position of the landholders of the district. The subject is discussed at some length at pages 332*ff*, of the Famine

f

Chapter III, D.

Village Communities and Tenures.

Poverty or wealth of the proprietors.

Report of 1879, where actual figures are given for instances selected as typical. Mr. Fanshawe writes as follows in his Settlement Report:—

"As a rule, the people are well-to-do and free from debt. The area which has been sold since last settlement is only 1·25 per cent. of that cultivated, and the lands mortgaged amount to only 5 per cent. of the same; even this figure is above the normal state of things, and has been brought about by the drought of 1877-78. The land hypothecated bears a debt of 6½ lakhs, or a sum about equal to two-thirds of a year's revenue, wet and dry. The indebtedness occurs largely in the Ránghar and Rájpút villages, and in some canal estates which have lived beyond their means. The ordinary rates of interest charged by the traders are as follows:—On the security of landed property 18 per cent., or in the case of a large transaction, 12 to 18 per cent.; on personal security, 24 to 30 per cent.; on the security of a crop, a quarter as much again as the advance made. The accounts are generally settled yearly, and many cultivators do not need to have any recourse to the money-lenders, even in seasons of famine. These seasons add no doubt heavily to the debts of many for the time being, but a Ját is by no means a lost man because he mortgages his land: he and his sons are nearly sure to redeem it sooner or later. The people complain of course of the revenue demand to all new officers—*Ogáhi karri*, they say,—"the revenue is heavy"; but in their hearts they know that it is light, and I never found a single authentic case of debt caused by the necessity of paying revenue alone, although of course this is always put forward as the first reason. Enquiry from the people themselves, in almost every village of the district, has shown me that as long as a family has its proper complement of workers, male and female, it is well-to-do. But where sons are idle, or the father becomes old while they are still boys and unable to work, or dies leaving them to the mother's care, or where there is no woman in the family, or only a bad one, the home is certain to fall into difficulties. Marriage expenses, the cost of litigation, loss of cattle and other special causes of debt, exist of course; but by far the commonest causes are those given above, which may be termed natural ones, aud debts resulting from which are generally paid off in the end."

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Chapter IV, A.

Agriculture.

SECTION A.—AGRICULTURE.

General statistics of agriculture.

Table No. XIV gives general figures for cultivation and irrigation, and for Government waste land ; while the rainfall is shown in Tables Nos. III and IIIA and B. Table No. XVII shows statistics of Government estates. Table No. XX gives the areas under the principal staples, and Table No. XXI the average yield of each. Statistics of live stock will be found in Table No. XXII. Further statistics are given under their various headings in the subsequent paragraphs of this chapter. Land tenures, tenants, and rent, and the employment of field labour have already been noticed in Chapter III Section D. The measurements of the recent Settlement give the following figures for area of cultivated and irrigated soils:—

Tahsil.	Area in Acres.									
	Revenue free.	Unculturable.	Culturable.	Fallow.	Cultivated.					Total Area.
					Canal lands.	Well-lands.	Flooded lands.	Rain-lands.	Total.	
Gohána ...	436	13,901	30.191	1,006	63 342	506	25	105,649	169.525	215,056
Rohtak ...	2,797	19,231	55,268	4,124	11,531	470	...	285.043	297,044	378.464
Sámpla ...	1,285	16.035	29 536	341	22,002	2.371	911	189,297	214,581	261,778
Jhajjar ...	10,991	17,387	48,341	8,262	...	18,988	8,604	185,676	213,268	298,249
Total ...	15,509	66,554	163,336	13.733	96,875	22,335	9,540	765,665	894,415	1,153,547

Soils.

The soils of the district have already been described in Chapter I (pages 7, 8). In years of good rain there is little to choose between *dákar*, *matiyár* and *rausli*; while *bhúr* has this advantage, that it will often grow a crop with rainfall, that is quite insufficient for any other class of soil. The area of each soil according to the recent Settlement survey is—

Soil.	*Acres.*	*Percentage.*
Manured ...	... 32,054	4
Dákar ...	... 21.051	2
Matiyár ...	... 58,677	7
Rausli ...	... 671,901	75
Bhúr ...	... 110,732	12
Total ...	... 894,415	100

But the manured area was under-estimated. More than two-thirds of the *bhúr* area is situated in the Jhajjar tahsíl.

Table No. XXII shows the number of cattle, carts, and ploughs in each *tahsíl* of the district as returned in 1878-79.

Agricultural implements and appliances.

The implements of agriculture are few and simple. Some few are fashioned by the agriculturists themselves, but most are made and repaired by the blacksmith and carpenter, in return for their

Chapter IV, A.

Agriculture.

Agricultural implements and appliances.

customary fees and without charge; the supplying and mending of the implements cost these village servants about Rs. 6 each per landlord a year. The following list comprises all those in common use:—

Hal,—plough.	*Kulhárí*,—hatchet.
Sohága,—clod crusher.	*Kasi*,—large spud.
Jándra,—drag-rake.	*Khurpá*.—grass-spud.
Jeli,—fork.	*Kasolá*,—large mattock.
Daráni,—sickle.	*Kodálí*,—smaller do.
Gandasi,—axe to cut thorns.	*Gádí*,—cart.
Gandasa,—fodder chopper.	*Kolhú*,—sugar mill.

Plough.

The chief parts of the plough are the yoke,—*júa*, the pole from the yoke to the plough,—*halás*, the share—*kas* or *phálí*, the wood below the share,—*panihárí*, the hollow bamboo drill with a cup at its head attached to the side of the plough in order to drop the seed,—*órná*; and the oxwhip,—*sántá*. The sugar mill is made up of the following principal pieces—the *kolhú*, or wooden stump, in the top of which the cup for crushing the cane is; the *lát* or crusher revolving within the cup; the horizontal beam from the top of this, which joins the far end of the other beam to which the oxen are yoked, and whose base revolves round the side of the *kolhú*,—the former called *mánick mal*, and the latter *pát*. The method pursued for expressing the cane juice has been correctly described by Mr. Powell in his "Punjab Products," and needs no further account here. There are about 1,000 sugar mills in the district, of which half are in the Gohána *tahsíl*; as a rule the *zamindárs* manufacture *gúr* only, but refined sugar also is made by them in some villages, and that of Bidhlán, Sisánah, Busánah, Mundlánah, Mahmúdpur, and Madínah has a considerable local reputation. Many of the carts of the countryside are very fine ones, capable of carrying a weight of 40 or 45 maunds and drawn by five or six oxen; the carts used for agriculture exclusively are smaller, and drawn by two oxen. There are between twelve and thirteen thousand carts in the district, of which two-thirds are large ones and ply in the carrying trade. Though the receipts of the *zamindárs* from this source have certainly fallen off since the railways opened, some two lakhs of rupees a year are still made by carrying; few carts comparatively are owned in Jhajjar. The names of the important pieces which make up a cart are as follows: wheels *(pahiya)* made of *kíkur*; axle *(dhúrah)*: the solid bars outside the wheels which keep them close to the body of the cart, *bánk*; the main pieces which run from end to end, which are made of *sál*, and on which the upper work of the cart rests, *phar*; the side netting of bamboo and cord, *khúntá*; the cross sticks, which support the cart in front when standing, *dahí*, and the log of wood, which similarly holds it up behind, *olárwa*. A large cart *(gádi* or *ladhá)* costs Rs. 75. The furnishings of a well are as follows: the wheel, *charkhí*; the wood-work by which the wheel is supported, *dhánah*; the rope, *lao*; the leathern bucket, generally made of buffalo skin, *charás*; and the iron ring, round which the bucket hangs, *mándal*. Besides the above implements there may be mentioned as necessary for the work of agriculture the threshing ground, *gáhíta*, with its upright pole *(mend)*, round which the oxen treading out the grain are driven; and the *chháj* or winnowing tray; the platforms made of earth or supported on upright poles *(tér* and *dámchah)*, which are needed for the watcher of the

Sugar mill.

Carts.

Wells.

Miscellaneous.

Chapter IV, A.

Agriculture.

Agricultural implements and appliances: miscellaneous.

crops to protect them from the birds, and the *gopyiá* or *sling* which he uses. Not a few of the implements are clumsy, but, in some cases, at least, with cause. The cart must be heavy and strong, to stand the joltings of the ruts of village roads; the plough must be light, and not penetrate too deeply at the time of sowing, for the rainfall is not always sufficient to penetrate far into the soil, and a damp bed of not a few inches deep is needed below the seed, for its roots to shoot down into. To have a heavy plough for the preparation of the fields and a light one for sowing is, of course, quite beyond the ideas of a Ját cultivator. Winnowing in the Indian fashion, by pouring the grain from a basket held by a man standing on a stool, and allowing the wind to bear away the chaff, is still at the present day the common practice in parts of Ireland. The sugar-mills are no doubt unnecessarily clumsy, and both the quantity and quality of the juice expressed are affected by the practice of cutting the cane into small pieces. One or two iron mills introduced experimentally did not fine much favour; but a second attempt, if made, would perhaps be more successful.

The seasons. Rainfall.

The total annual fall of rain and the manner in which it is distributed throughout the year are shown in Tables III, IIIA, IIIB.

The average rainfall is 19½ inches, which is distributed thus according to months in each tahsíl:—

	Goháná.	*Rohtak.*	*Sámpla.*	*Jhajjar.*	*Average.*
January ...	·5	·3	·4	·4	·4
February ...	·5	·5	·3	·4	·4
March ...	·7	·7	·4	·4	·5
April ...	.4	·3	·3	·3	·3
May ...	·9	·7	·6	·6	·7
June ...	2·3	2·0	2·0	2·0	2·1
July ...	5·6	6·7	6·6	6·7	6·4
August ...	4·1	3·7	4·0	3·6	3·9
September ...	4·1	3·8	3·6	3·8	3·9
October ...	0·3	0·4	0·4	0·3	0·3
November ...	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0
December ...	0·7	0·5	0·4	0·6	0·6
	20·1	19·6	19·0	19·1	19·5

The rainfall is greater in the northern *tahsíl* than in the others, as would be expected, though curiously enough, the Gohána *tahsíl* shows the lowest figure in three out of the five years of scantiest rain since 1860-61. For the six years from 1850-51 to 1855-56, the average fall, according to the returns of the North-Western Provinces Revenue Reports, was 22·1 inches, but the record was perhaps not so carefully kept then as now. It will be seen that the fall of July is nearly double that of any other month; that the fall in August and September is about equal; and that the rains cease early, the average fall in October being only ⅓ inch. The rainfall may be divided off into the following periods:—

December—February	... 1·4
March—May	... 1·5
June and July	... 8·5
August and September ...	... 7·8
October and November ...	... ·3
Total	... 19·5

Roughly speaking, thirteen inches go to the sowing of the autumn

Chapter IV, A.

Agriculture.

The seasons.

Rainfall.

crops, and five inches to the sowing of the spring. November is the only month, which shows no rainfall at all. The winter rains are scanty; about an inch for the gram crop, and two inches (one more) for the wheat and barley. The early summer rains enable cotton to spring up well, and the *bájra* and fodder to be sown, and they are especially beneficial in replenishing or preventing the further exhaustion of the stores of water in the tanks, which begin to fail rapidly from the middle of May forward; but the really important rain is that of July. Thus in 1866-67, and again in 1870-71, the fall of the whole year was as poor as in the famine seasons and in the drought of 1877-78, but such rain as did come fell in June and July, and no famine or serious drought took place. The lowest recorded rainfalls of the district are 9 inches in 1860-61, 12·6 in 1866-67, 11·2 inches in 1868-69, and 13·2 inches in 1870-71; the highest occurred in 1862-63, 1863-64, 1872-73 and 1875-76, when the gauges registered 27·2, 28·8, 26·7, and 31·1. The lowest record in any *tahsíl* is 4·5 inches at Gohána in (1860-61), and the highest 37·5 at Sámpla in 1875-76, which was the heaviest fall by far ever known in the district. The people consider the rain good when it moistens the soil to a depth of 2½ feet from the surface. The terms for the various degrees of rain are as follows:—

Dongra,—Scattered drops.
Chadar bhé,—sufficient to damp their clothes.
Khúdwání,—a furrow full.
Kiárí bhar,— a field full.
Dolah or náká tór,—sufficient to break the field's boundaries.
Músal dhár,—a heavy downpour.
Desa bharn,—general rain.

After the falls of rain, and especially after the last fall in the autumn, extraordinarily heavy dews set in at nights; these are almost as beneficial to the crops as the rains themselves.

Agricultural calendar.

The round of the common task of agricultural operations does not call for more than a brief record. The cotton and sugarcane are planted in April and May, and the indigo and early fodder crops are sown while yet the fields are being cleared of the wheat and barley; rain with hail in these two months may do great harm. In June the *bájra* and early *joár*, the later cotton and *sánthí* rice are sown, and the cotton and sugarcane fields are cleaned; for all these crops early rain in June is most beneficial. In July and August all the *joár* goes into the ground and the pulses, and the fields have to be constantly cleaned; moderate rain at intervals throughout the two months is what the agriculturist prays for; too heavy rain is apt to injure the crops and cattle both. In September the early *bájra* is cut, and the gram begins to be sown; on the final rains of this month depend the yield of grain of the autumn crops, and the extent of the spring crops. In October rain is not needed; the later *bájra*, and the *joár* are cut, and the spring sowings of wheat and barley commence; in November and December the autumn crop is threshed out and stored, the picking of the cotton begins, and the last fields possible are put down with the spring crops: rain in December is good for the gram. In January the sugarcane ripens, and is cut and pressed, and the cotton is cut down; some rain is desirable in this month and in February for the wheat and barley.

Chapter IV, A.

Agriculture.

In March the gram is cut, and after this month rain is no longer needed; if it comes, it only does harm. Such, in brief, is the calendar of the year's agricultural work.

Irrigation, &c.

The cultivated lands are classified as follows in the Settlement papers, with respect to artificial irrigation and the rainfall :—

	Acres.	Percentage.
(1).—Canal irrigated	96,778	11
(2).—Canal and well irrigated	5	...
(3).—Canal and flood irrigated	92	...
(4).—Well irrigated	20,595	2
(5).—Well and flood irrigated	1,740	...
(6).—Flood irrigated	9,540	1
(7).—Rain land	765,665	86
Total ...	894,415	100

Two-thirds of the canal-irrigated area are in Gohána; about six-sevenths of the well lands, nine-tenths of the flooded lands, and all the well and flooded lands are in Jhajjar; items (2) and (3) in the above list are due to an unnecessary refinement of classification. The system of cultivation under each of the above set of conditions may now be noticed briefly.

Canal lands.

Canal irrigation is effected almost entirely by flow *(tór)*, only 2,496 acres in the whole district require the water to be lifted to them *(dál)*. At the Regular Settlement the area irrigated by lift bore a considerable proportion to that irrigated by flow; but the silting of the canal, and the consequent constant heightening of its banks, have now raised the water above the level of the country at almost all points. Whether this is an unmixed advantage is doubtful. In many villages the irrigated area has been allowed to increase out of all proportion to the necessities of the estate. The new system of owners' rates will, it is hoped, effect some change for the better here. The water leaves the canal through masonry outlets called *morí*: the larger water-courses are named *khánds* in Gohána, and *dhánah* in Rohtak and Sámpla, and the lesser *phánké*; *rajbahas* are the main distributaries. There is always some trouble in effecting the work of clearance, as the Játs will not, as a rule, do it themselves, although they do clean out their water-courses, but send their menials to do the work.

Saline efflorescence.

Allusion has already been made to the development of saline efflorescence caused by the canals. The origin of this pest has been fully discussed in the papers of the Aligarh Conference. The villages above Mundlánah, in the north-east corner of Gohána, and the estate of Mu'azzamnagar above Kharkhándah in Sámpla, which suffer most from actual efflorescence, seem to have been attacked as forming the highest ground near; in none of these cases is there any serious check of natural drainage, nor are the lands liable to be swamped, as they are in Chhaterá, Siwánkah and Mahmúdpúr, along the main line of the Rohtak canal, and in which this cause alone is the origin of the evil. In Mirzápúr, and Chhichránah on the Gohána border, and in Sasrolí in Rohtak, the salt is probably developed by soakage from the canal, whose bed is there high above the level of the country. In no other canal villages is the efflorescence as yet badly developed in the cultivated

Chapter IV, A.
Agriculture.
Saline efflorescence.

lands ; but it is developing fast in Bidhlán, Séhri and Khandah, in Sámpla. Four small estates have had a five years' Settlement made with them on account of the ravages committed by this pest. It is to hoped, however, that in the Goháua estates, at least the area affected will gradually diminish as the good effects of the new alignment of the canal are felt. It may be noticed here that the scale of charges which now prevails for the use of water—occupiers' rates—was fixed in 1866, and is more than double the old scale which prevailed under the contract system at last Settlement. The present rates are as follows :—

Class.	Crop.	Rate per acre.	
		Flow.	Lift.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
I.	Sugarcane and gardens ...	5 0 0	3 5 4
II.	Rice, tobacco, vegetables, and water nuts ...	3 0 0	2 0 0
III.	Indigo, cotton and all spring crops ...	2 4 0	1 8 0
IV.	All autumn crops not given above ...	1 10 0	1 0 0
V.	A single watering before ploughing to fallow lands ...	1 0 0	0 10 0

The rate for gardens is per annum, the others are per crop : a single watering is called by the people *palewá* or *paleo.*

Well lands.

There are 2,088 irrigation wells in use in the district, and 639 out of use. Of the wells in work, 1,511 are in the Jhajjar *tahsíl* and 340 in Sámpla ; 1,793 are lined with masonry, and 275 are simply dug in the earth. A very great number of the wells have been sunk since 1860 ; and an area of 4,300 acres attached to 372 wells is at present exempted from assessment at well rates under the cover of protective leases. They are all worked by the well-known system of the bucket and rope (*láo* and *charas) ;* no Persian wheels are found in the district, although they could be certainly used in the flooded tracts. As most of the irrigation wells are situated where water is near the surface, the average depth to the water in them throughout the district is only 27 feet, as compared with 52 feet, or nearly double, in drinking wells. There are a few wells fitted with four and three buckets, but these are rare ; nearly one-fourth of the wells have two buckets, the rest are worked by a single one. The unlined wells are generally of larger circumference than the masonry ones, in order to prevent the water spilling on their sides. They are of three kinds, and nearly all in the Jhajjar *tahsíl.* The first kind consists of those which are strengthened by a wooden frame-work down below, as well as by wattling of *farásh* boughs : these are called *kothawálás*, and will last 15—20 years ; they cost Rs. 60—70. The second kind have wattling only, and are termed *jhárwálás ;* they cost Rs. 25—30, and last ten years. The third class have no protective lining of any kind, and are called *galawálás ;* they are few in number, cost Rs. 15 each to excavate, and last, if there is no extraordinary rainfall, for five years. A large number of unlined wells used to exist in the Goháua *tahsíl* (and no doubt in Sámpla also), as is shown by the returns of the

Unlined wells.

Chapter IV, A.

Agriculture.

Unlined wells.

first Revenue Survey in 1825—30; but as the canal irrigation extended these fell in, or else fell out of use. The water in wells affected by canal irrigation has risen enormously since the canal was restored; and there is found in some wells of the low-lying canal villages 50—60 feet of water, showing how far the natural level was once below what it now has artificially become. In some villages which lie along the course of the old Kasháoti *naddi* in Jhajjar, the depth of the water from the surface has become greater since the floods ceased to come down. The masonry wells in the south-east corner of Jhajjar are made of stone, procured from the little hills on that side; elsewhere they are lined with bricks; in the villages for miles round Mohan Bári, the materials for lining wells have been dug out of the old site there. The stone wells of Koslí are remarkable for their very small circumference, and their water for its qualities; the people call it nectar (*amrat ká páni*). The wells in use, and out of use, are classified as follows, according to the quality of their contents:—

Water of wells.

	No. of wells.
Sweet-water	1,310
Malmala "	546
Matwalla "	39
Bitter " (*shor khára*)	604
Salt water (*shor kallar*)	228
Total ...	2,727

Nearly all the wells out of use belong of course to the last two classes; salt water wells include those of the Agris for the manufacture of salt. The sweet wells are found principally in the naturally flooded tracts, which thus have a great advantage over the other portions of the district. Few of the wells are naturally sweet; they are made so and kept so by the tanks and floods of the streams. The land irrigated by the bitter wells has to be changed every year or two years, in order to avoid the excessive development of *reh* efflorescence; this system of change is called *sál-palat.* Salt efflorescence is present in considerable quantities in the Rájpút estates in the south-east corner of Jhajjar, and again in a few villages above Gúriání and round Bhúrawás. The irrigated area per well throughout the district is 10 acres, and in the Jhajjar *tahsíl* 12; about two acres more of irrigable land are attached to each well; the area irrigated by each wheel is about 8 acres. The special system, which prevails among the Ahírs, of each sharer working the well year by year in turn, has been noticed in Chapter III, Section C, page 67. About 5,000 pairs of oxen are required to equip the wells of the district fully, and only about 125 pair of this number were found short at the time of Settlement measurements. The cost of masonry wells for irrigation varies from Rs. 400 in the naturally flooded circles to more than twice as much in the rain-land tracts of the northern *tahsíls;* the average cost of a complete well is about Rs. 600. In the Sahibi depressions, *dhenklis,* or levers with pots attached to them, are used by village menials to water little plots of land; the *zamindárs* themselves do not use them. There are 1,173 drinking wells (*panghat ká kúá*), in the district, of which 1,115 are lined with masonry, and 946 sweet; they are nearly always sunk on the edge of tanks, and their water ceases to be sweet as soon as these dry up; but except in some Jhajjar

Drinking wells.

Chapter IV, A.

Agriculture.

villages and a few on the west border of Rohtak, the people are not, as a rule, badly off for drinking water. Curiously enough, nothing will induce them to drink the canal water, which is really far purer than that in the wells of the canal villages. There are about 500 village tanks in each of the four *tahsíls*, but those in Jhajjar are poor and inferior, except along the northern border.

Cultivation in the flood depressions.

There is little to be added to the account of cultivation in the naturally flooded tracts, and round the Najafgarh *jhíl*, written in 1838 by Lieutenant (Sir H.) Durand :—"The villages on the *jhíl* are dependent upon its supply for the irrigation of some of their most valuable lands, *viz.*, those bordering the *jhíl*. Experience has acquainted them with the ordinary height of the water, and thus enables them by careful attention to the levels selected for the purpose, to plant sugarcane in February and March, with every prospect of a rich crop in December. In the month of November the main line and both branches (those to Bupániah and Bahádurgarh) are thus fringed with fields of sugarcane. Such ground as is favourably situated with reference to the *jhíl*, but not occupied by the sugarcane, is that first prepared for the *rabi*. The water expended in its tillage, and by evaporations, lays bare a certain portion more, which is immediately ploughed up and sown. For the purposes of facilitating the irrigation of tne sugarcane, and of the lands first sown with wheat and gram, short cuts are made from the lower levels as far as the sugarcane levels ; beyond this, cuts hardly ever extend. The higher and more retired land produces the usual *báráni* crops." These cuts are only dug, of course, where the water remains permanently all the year round; they are most commonly made use of in Kót Kalál, Jehángírpúr and Súrah. To meet the peculiarities of cultivation in the depressions, the fields are formed into long strips (*pattis*) running down from the higher lands into the water; thus every field benefits or suffers equally from the rise and fall of the floods. The water is lifted from the cuts and thrown into the fields themselves or into ducts to the fields by two or more pairs of baskets (*chháj*). The wells are situated above the level of the floods, along the edges of the depression in Jhajjar : in Bupániah only do they extend right across it. The crops of the depressions are often very luxuriant, and tremendous tales are told of the yield of certain favourable years, especially in Yakúbpúr. An area of 1,289 acres remains permanently under water all the year round ; usually the floods dry rapidly elsewhere, and enable a large spring crop to be sown. In consequence it was not thought necessary to put any of the flooded villages under a fluctuating assessment, as has been done in a few cases in Delhi and Gurgáon. It is true that in years of unusual rainfall, such as 1875, some thousands of acres remain submerged from 6-8 months together, and in that year some of the villages were entirely cut off from all connection with others for whole weeks ; but in such cases the sugarcane crop repays twice over the loss caused. The water in the depression is held up by the Bádlí *band* constructed by Nawáb Faiz Mahammad Khán ; the *band* is an earthwork of some dimensions with four small masonry sluices in the middle, which allow the floods to pass on.

Rain-lands.

Irrigation from tanks is never practised: the people have religious

Chapter IV, A.

Agriculture.

Rain-lands.

prejudices against this. Shallow cuts (*ágam*) are made from the jungle lands to the fields, to guide the rain-water to the latter, and low-lying plots are highly prized. "What can the enemy do to the man whose friend is the magistrate, or whose field is in low ground." The unirrigated lands of the district form 86 per cent. of the cultivated area; the importance therefore of a full and timely rainfall for the Harriána country may be seen at a glance. When the rain is satisfactory, the soil produces most luxuriant crops, and sometimes most astounding ones; the people talk of a single acre of *joár* producing a yield of 40 to 60 maunds in some years. The autumn crops on rain-lands are *joár* and *bájra*, with pulses sown below them; the spring harvest consists of gram and a little *sarson*, and in years of good winter rains, of some extent of barley.

Ploughings, manure, fallows, rotation.

The soil, though freely cropped, shows no signs of general exhaustion, call it old and worn out though the people may: the famines cause enforced fallows at intervals, and the crops of the following season are always more luxuriant than usual, if the rainfall is sufficient. No such system as that mentioned by Mr. Channing in his Gurgáon Report, of exchanging blocks of lands periodically (*pánáh palat*), exists in any village of the Rohtak district. The number of ploughings which the soil undergoes are as follows for each crop:—Pulses and poor grains 1 or 2, gram 2 or 3, *joár*, *bájra*, rice 2 or 4, cotton 4 or 6, wheat and barley 5 or 8 sugarcane 5 or 10. The ploughing is done very effectually, the whole soil being finely pulverised and no clods left in it. Manure is not used except in irrigated lands; sugarcane requires an immense deal, and rice must have manure also; most of the rest goes to the wheat and cotton. Canal lands receive more manure than well-lands, the object being to counteract the greater coldness of the canal water. Fallows proper are not practised: the pressure of population and the division of property are perhaps too great to allow this. For rain-land cultivation the agriculturist generally sets aside over two-thirds of his lands for the autumn crop, and somewhat less than one-third for the spring, and the land gets rest till the season for which it is kept comes round again: if there is heavy summer rain, the whole area will perhaps be put under the autumn crop, and in that case no spring crop is taken at all. These arrangements are due to the nature of the seasons, rather than to any care for the soil. On lands irrigated by wells and canals a crop is taken every harvest, as far as possible; the floods of the natural streams usually prevent any autumn crop, except sugarcane, being taken on the lands affected by them. Rotation of crops is acknowledged and followed, in a very imperfect way only, and for the sake of the crop rather than the soil; after cotton, gram and barley are generally sown; after rice and indigo, gram; after *joár* and *bájra*, wheat and *gaochni* on irrigated lands, and gram on unirrigated; before and after sugarcane a grain crop is usually taken.

The following description of the use of manure, and the system of rotation of crops, as practised in the district, was furnished for the Famine Report of 1879 (pages 249-250):—The following figures show the percentage of cultivated area, which is manured—

Chapter IV, A.

Agriculture.

Ploughings, manure, fallows, rotation.

	Constantly manured.	Occasionally manured.	Not manured.	Total.	Percentage of previous column, which bears two or more crops annually.	
Irrigated land ...	11	56	33·	100	Irrigated	8·5
Unirrigated land ...	15	23	99·62	100	Unirrigated	9·
Total ...	2	7	91·	100		

The average weight of manure given to the acre per annum, on land constantly manured, is 600 maunds. And on land occasionally manured, 450 maunds, as a rule, every third year. The following Statement shows the usual course of cropping :—

Serial No.	Description of soil.	Rotation of crops.					
		Kharif.	Rabi.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Kharif.	Rabi.
1	Cháhi ...	Joár, Bájra	Barley, Wheat.	Joár, Bájra	Barley, Wheat	Joár, Bájra.	Barley, Wheat
2	Do. ...	Cotton ...	......	Bájra Mung, Másh.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto
3	Canal ...	Joár ...	Ditto ...	Joár ...	Barley, Wheat Gram.	Joár ...	Ditto
4	Do. ...	Sugarcane	......	Sugarcane ...	......	......	Ditto
5	Báráni manured	Joár ...	Barley, Sarson.	Múng, Másh and Joár.	Barley, Wheat	Joár, Bájra.	Gram, Sarson.
6	Do do ...	Cotton ...	Gram ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto
7	Do. not manured	Joár, Bájra.	......	Ditto ...	......	Ditto ...	Ditto
8	Do. do. ...	......	* Not dofasli save in good rainy seasons.				
9	Dhari ...	Cotton ...	......	Joár, Bájra	...	......	Barley, Wheat
10	Do. ...	Sugarcane	......	... ..	Barley, Wheat	Joár, Másh.	......

Unmanured *báráni* lands, save in good rainy seasons, yield one crop only, and therefore have much rest. As a rule, irrigated land receives no rest, save in the case of cotton and sugarcane, when during the *rabi* the land is at rest. When land has given crops each harvest for three years consecutively, it is allowed to remain *ekfasli* for a year or two.

Average holdings. Distribution of crops.

The area which each cultivator holds in canal-circles is 5 acres, in well circles 9 acres, and in purely rain-land tracts, 7½ acres. The distribution of the crops of each cultivator over these holdings may be put with approximate correctness as follows :—

Rain-land.	Acres.	*Well.*	Acres.	*Canal.*	Acres.
Joár ...	... 4	Joár, Bajra	... 3½	Joár	... 1½
Bájra ...	... 2	Cotton ...	... 1	Cotton	... 1
Gram ...	... 1½	Barley ...	... 4½	Sugarcane	.. 0½
				Wheat	... 2
Total	... 7½	Total	... 9	Total	... 5

No one, except a fairly well-to-do man, can afford to cultivate sugarcane; in the majority of cases, therefore, another half-acre would be found under cotton instead. The number of full-grown male cultivators who go to plough is little less than three (2·82); the area per plough throughout the district is 20 acres, and comprises one holding and a third; the area per plough is lowest in Sámpla—17 acres, and highest in Rohtak—23 acres.

* *Dofasli* means that which bears two crops, and *ekfasli* that which bears one crop per annum.

Chapter IV, A.

Agriculture.

Principal Staples.

Crop.	1880-81.	1881-82.
Kangní	297	19
Mattar	200	13
Másh (Urd)	9,399	1,086
Múng	12,820	2,518
Masúr	200	51
Coriander	24	11
Chillies	72	25
Other drugs and spices ...	102	269
Mustard	5,755	1,347
Til	1,926	382
Tára Míra	55	4
Hemp	878	467
Kasumbh	170	12
Other crops	34,640	30,264

Table No. XX shows the areas under the principal agricultural staples. The remaining acres under crop in 1880-81 and 1881-82 were distributed in the manner shown in the margin. The figures given below show the areas under the several crops as ascertained at the recent Settlement Survey:—

Harvest.	Crop.		Area in acres.
	Vernacular Name.	English Name.	
I.—Autumn ...	Joár	Great millet	371,826
	Bájra	Spiked do.	260,793
	Moth	Pulse	10,278
	Múng	"	1,421
	Másh or Urd... ...	"	691
	Gwár	"	12,099
	Dhán	Rice	4,327
	Bári or Bun	Cotton	44,126
	Ikh	Sugarcane	14,908
	Nil	Indigo	1,387
		Total ...	721,856
II.—Spring ...	Gehún	Wheat	35.845
	Jau	Barley	19.949
	Channá	Gram	107,418
	Gochní	Gram and wheat ...	17,318
	Gojra	Barley and wheat ...	661
	Bejar	Barley and gram ...	1,410
	Tambáku	Tobacco	170
	Sarson	Rape seed	1,473
	Tarkári	Vegetables	645
		Total ...	184,889
		Grand Total ...	906,745

Besides the above crops, an area of 2,243 acres, or 0·24 per cent. of that occupied by them was found under some 20 kinds of miscellaneous produce, which need not be detailed here, one-fourth being under fodder. The above area includes revenue-paying lands only, and the total is made up by the lands under double crops, which, however, have been returned at far below their real mark. The cultivation of opium, it may be noticed, is not permitted in the Hissár division. The large area sown with wheat and gram mixed is peculiar, perhaps, as is the small amount of land under rape seed and pulses,—the latter, however, are grown largely at the foot of *bájra* and *joár*. The gram area is much below the true one; this is chiefly due to incorrect record at Settlement measurements, owing to a misunderstanding of the orders issued on the subject; but little gram is grown in Jhajjar. On the other hand, nearly all the barley is cultivated round the wells of that *tahsíl* and the greater

Chapter IV, A.

Agriculture.

Principal staples.

portion of the *móth* and *bájra* (*Jákhar ká des, Jahán moth bájra hamesh*) : little cotton, however, is found there. The pulse, *gwár*, is grown principally for fodder, and is but little eaten. Indigo cultivation is also below the real mark; it is grown for seed only. The sugarcane area is considerable—half of it is in the Gohána *tahsíl*, where also nearly all the rice is found in the bed of the Nai *naddi*. The cotton area is equally divided among the three northern *tahsíls*. It is the only crop that ever gives a double yield; that of the second year is said to be better than that of the first, but all the same it is not usual to leave the plants in the ground for a second season. Tobacco and vegetables occupy in our returns a less area than they do in reality; the latter are grown almost entirely at the Jhajjar wells, and chiefly by Ahírs and menials; the Játs seem to consider the cultivation of vegetables derogatory to them. Indigo did not exist in the district in 1838; the sugarcane area was under 2,000 acres, and there was little wheat, compared with what there now is. The proportion of the chief crops to the whole cultivated area is much as follows : Millets, 69 per cent. (high); gram, 12 per cent. (low); wheat and better spring grain crops, 8 per cent.; cotton, 5 per cent.; pulses, 3 per cent.; and sugarcane, 2 per cent.

Cultivation of crops.

As regards the soils of the district, with the exception of *bájra*, which is generally grown in the lightest soils, and rice, which is always grown on clay, the crops are sown in any and all indifferently. The sugarcane, indigo, and rice are always irrigated, the wheat and barley usually so, the second, third from the canal only, (roughly speaking), the first and fourth by the Sáhibi floods also, and the barley from the Jhajjar wells. In years of good rain, a large area will be found under cotton; tobacco is grown at the Gohána wells only. Sugarcane, indigo, and cotton will never give even a moderate yield, unless fair rain falls on the crop; water applied to the roots alone does not suffice for them. Seed is taken by the less thrifty cultivators from the traders on the terms of paying back half as much again at harvest time: the seed is often very bad and old. One-fifth more than elsewhere is usually needed in the lighter soils. There are not many varieties (of seed) in the Rohtak district, —as a rule, one kind is well known, and generally used. The wheat is of two kinds, red and white, the latter the more costly; the rice is of three species.—*Sunipati*, which is white and fine; *hansráj*, which is white and coarse; and *sánthi*, which is red, small and coarse, but far the most commonly sown. *Joár*, which hangs its head, is called *lámpa*: it is the best and sweetest kind; *jogíyá* is the red drooping *joár*; and *dholí*, white *joár* which grows with head erect. The *bájra*, commonly sown on *bhúr* soil is the *bágri*—other kinds are the *chindausí* and *dezwál*, the last of which is marked by the smallness of the ears. Of *másh* three varieties are commonly used: the black, green and *úrdi*, which is a small black species that ripens very rapidly; *gwár* is called *arak* and *deswál*—the former is poor and grows here and there in a wild state, when it is called *ráná*. A great deal of the *joár* and *bájra* is grown for fodder only; at measurements sufficient attention was not paid to the distinction between fodder and grain crops. Nearly the whole

Seed.

Fodder crops.

Chapter IV, A.

Agriculture.

of the *gwár*, $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ of the *joár* and *bájra* crops, according to the season, and $\frac{1}{13}$ to $\frac{1}{12}$ of the gram crop, is either cut before it is ripe, or else is actually sown and grown as fodder. Green food in the shape of young wheat or barley is rarely given to the cattle, and turnips are nowhere grown for their use.

Well-known crops.

All the crops of the district are of good quality, but none except the Kasendi tobacco has a special reputation outside. Locally famous is the red wheat of Silánah (Sámpla), Kulási and Láth, and the white wheat of Máhrah and the villages round Jauli in Gohána. Barley is best in Koslí; rice in Mahmúdpúr and Gohána; *bajrá* in Nauganwah and Bir Birkatábád; *másh* in Daryápúr, and *múng* in Dighal. The cotton of the Sámpla villages, which are naturally flooded, and of the estates round Barodah in Gohána, is the best of its kind; and sugarcane of the first class is grown in Busánah, Sarsádh, Mahmúdpúr, Rohnah, Gopálpur and Sisánah, and among the naturally flooded villages at Bahádurgarh, Súrah and Jahángírpur.

Diseases of crops.

The evils and diseases which attack the crops, and spoil their yield are many; but this again is unfortunately a subject on which there is little exact information available, though much that is general. A large number of ills caused by worms and caterpillars, and which it would need much study to identify, are put forward by the people. The rust *(kúngí)* on wheat and barley is well known, and a similar disease attacks other crops. Frost is the enemy of sugarcane, cotton, and gram; hail often damages the wheat and barley just as it is ripening; strong winds hurt the spring produce, and hot winds the autumn. Deer, hedge-hogs, and above all, monkeys, as regards the sugarcane, are a perpetual source of trouble and mischief to the people; and the whole air seems to have become alive with birds at the time when the crop ripens. Swarms of locusts are not uncommon, but they either kindly pass on south, or if they stay, settle on the sand-hills and deposit their eggs there, where it is comparatively easy to destroy them.

Average yield. Production and consumption of food grains.

Mr. Fanshawe states that the yield is pretty constant throughout the district for each kind of soil, and gives the general estimates shown in the margin.

Grain.	Seers per Acre.	
	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.
Jawár	...	280
Bájra	...	220
Gram	...	480
Moth	...	240
Múng	...	200
Wheat	580	360
Barley	560	320
Gochni	640	480
Rice	640	...
Cotton	240	160
Sugarcane	1,600	...

Table No. XXI shows the estimated average yield in lbs. per acre of each of the principal staples, as shown in the Administration Report of 1881-82. The average consumption of food per head has already been noticed at page 49. The total consumption of food grains by the population of the district as estimated in 1878, for the purposes of the Famine Report, is shown in maunds in the margin.

Chapter IV, B.

Live Stock.

Average yield. Production and consumption of food grains.

Grain.	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.	Total.
Wheat	...	981,177	981,177
Inferior grains ..	1,867,833	55,278	1,923,111
Pulses	382,568	345,485	728,053
Total ...	2,250,401	1,381,940	3,632,341

The figures are based upon an estimated population of 536,959 souls. On the other hand the average consumption per head is believed to have been over-estimated. A rough estimate of the total production, exports, and imports of food-grains was also framed at the same time; and it was stated (page 151, Famine Report) that there was an annual surplus of some 16 lahks of maunds available for export to the principal marts in the Hissár and Gurgáon districts composed as follows; *Jowár* 4 lakhs, barley 3 lakhs, gram 6 lakhs wheat 27 ½ lakhs; miscellaneous ½ lakh.

SECTION B.—LIVE-STOCK.

Cattle.

Table XXII shows the live-stock of the district as returned in the Administration Report. According to an enumeration made in 1875, by Settlement officials, the number of cattle in the district as shown in the margin.

Of Agriculturists.		*Of Non-agriculturists.*	
Bullocks	97,036	Horses ...	4,237
Cows	214,853	Asses ...	11,888
Buffaloes	105,540	Camel ...	2,426
Bulls	1,545	Goats and Sheep ...	47,119
		Pigs ...	8,041
Total...	418,974	Total ...	73,684

The number of bulls and buffalo bulls is obviously much under the mark, but as these animals belong to no one in particular, and stay out in the fields or jungles at night, this result is not surprising. The number of camels is also too low, but many of these owned in the district may no doubt have been absent carrying elsewhere at the time of the enumeration: the incorrectness of the account of the pigs is not very important perhaps. The number of cattle of agriculturists gives an average of about five to a house; but as very few are found in the towns or with certain classes, such as Afgháns and others, the actual number owned by each Ját family is nearly double this. Unfortunately the district no longer contains all these cattle. The drought of 1877-78 was the most disastrous, in point of loss of stock, which ever occurred in Rohtak; and by deaths, or sales, or transfers, the cattle of the people were so reduced in numbers that when an enumeration was made in May 1878, the survivors were found to be as in the margin, showing a loss of 176,808 head of cattle. These figures were confirmed by a second enumeration, made in November 1878, of the oxen and the cows in the district, and which showed the numbers to be—oxen 64,050, cows 119,767; the increase in the oxen was chiefly due to a different method of fixing the age of calves from that formerly used, and perhaps in part to purchases of new animals

	Number.
Bullocks	59,281
Cows	130,772
Buffaloes	50,568
Total ...	240,621

Losses of 1877-78.

Chapter IV, B.

Live Stock.

Losses of 1877-78.

for the sowings of the spring crop of 1879. Some of the animals found missing in May and November may, no doubt, have been away in the Siwalik hills, but there is no reason to believe that any great numbers were there. The loss one way or another was at least 150,000 head, of which number perhaps one-third were sold at nominal prices. This calamity was due simply to the drought. It is the practice in the district to stack large stores of fodder in order to provide for a five months supply of food to the cattle yearly, and as a safeguard against seasons of drought; but the autumn harvest of 1876 had not been a very good one in this respect, and in 1877 not one single unirrigated field of *joár* or *bájra* came to maturity. The stocks of fodder, which were already low, soon became exhausted; grass entirely disappeared; and such of the weakly cattle as could not be sold, were left to die of simple starvation. The loss to the people was very severe, and it will be years before it is fully recovered. The evidence of its reality depends on no mere enumeration only; the dead animals cumbered the ground round the villages, and carcasses were scattered everywhere in the fields. It is an ill wind, however, that blows nobody good; and all through the year of 1877-78 the *chamárs* and other menials lived royally on the dead animals; without that supply they would have been dying of starvation themselves.

Breed of cattle.

Oxen.

The oxen and cows of Rohtak district are of a very good breed, and particularly fine in size and shape. A touch of the Hánsi strain probably pervades them throughout. The oxen of the villages round Berí and Jeházgarh have a special reputation, which is said to be due to the fact that the Nawáb of Jhajjar kept some bulls of the Nágór breed at Chhúchakwás and allowed the cattle of the surrounding villages to have recourse to them. The breed is called after Bondh, a village in the Dádri *iláka*, not far from Jeházgarh; and is small, hardy, active, and hardworking. The breed is said to have fallen off since the confiscation of the Jhajjar State. A fairly well-to-do Ját will have 8 or 10 head of cattle of kinds, small and large, in his yard, and these will yield him about four cart-loads of manure yearly. The people realise large sums from the sale of cattle and manufacture of *ghi*,—the income from the former for the whole district has been put at 8 lakhs of rupees yearly, and from the latter at 1½ lakhs. The *zamíndárs* have a practice of selling their oxen after one crop has come up, and buying fresh ones for the next sowings, thereby avoiding the expense of their keep for four or five months: this custom is peculiar to the Delhi territory. An ox is called *bachra* for the first two years of his life, then *bahrá* for two years more, after which he is a full-grown *baladh* and is put to work: if taken care of, he will be fit to labour for ten years, after which he becomes old, and is called *dhándá*. The oxen are emasculated at the age of about 2½ years by the *chámars*, who follow the usual Eastern practice of destroying the parts by blows from small sticks. A pair of fine oxen in full strength and vigour will ordinarily cost Rs. 80-100: at present, owing to the recent losses and the drain for carriage for the Kábul war, it is quite possible that prices are very much higher than this. A cow bears names corresponding to the males till she is four years old, and has her first calf, when she becomes a *gáe*. Where

Cows.

Chapter IV, B.
Live Stock.
Bulls.

she is well looked after, she will bear five or six calves, and live 18 years. The average yield of milk is about five seers a day. A good cow costs Rs. 20-25. The bulls of the country side are not all good. A large number of inferior animals, who have been released as an act of piety, are allowed to wander about the villages, and old bulls are left to mingle with the herds long after their prime of life has passed. As they belong to nobody, nobody looks after them, but as they trespass in the fields and pilfer the crops boldly on all sides for themselves, they are generally in fair condition. There are altogether in the district twenty Government bulls, distributed as follows: *tahsíl* Sámpla 4, *tahsíl* Rohtak 3, *tahsíl* Jhajjar 4, *tahsíl* Gohána 9. They have been supplied by the Hissár cattle farm and are of the Harriána breed which is the only description that has found favour, with some leading agriculturists of the district, but they nearly all died, and the experiment has not been repeated.

Buffalo bulls.

Buffalo bulls are not common; most of the male calves are sold to dealers who take them to Sirsá and elsewhere where there is a demand for them. A young male buffalo is called *katra* for two years, and then for two years more *jhotra*; after four years of life he reaches the dignity of a full-grown bull—*jhotá* or *bainsa*.

Buffalo cows.

The cow bears her first calf when 4½ years old, and will produce six or seven in all: her cost is about Rs. 45. An old buffalo is called *khola*. The Rohtak buffaloes are fine animals, and, owing to the presence of the tanks, are found almost in as large numbers in many rain-land villages as in the canal estates. Those of the villages round Butánah and Nidánah (Rohtak) are famous for their breed.

Horses.

Most of the so-called horses are the merest ponies, and belong to barbers, traders and religious mendicants. Till quite recently, no village headmen used to possess horses: a few, however, have now begun to display equestrian tastes. As has been already remarked, the Gúriáni Patháns were once famous horse breeders, but of late years they have found the occupation almost unprofitable, and they are generally abandoning it. There is hardly such a thing as an animal of good blood in the district; but since 1877 there have been three Government stallions at head-quarters which are freely resorted to by the owners of mares, and an improvement of the country strain may therefore be looked for. A colt is called *bachera*, and a filly *bacheri*, till three years of age.

Asses.

The asses belong entirely to the potters; they are of poor breed, wretchedly fed, and cruelly overworked; an ass costs Rs. 12 to Rs. 15.

Camels.

The camels are owned chiefly by a class called Rhabáris; they rarely belong to Játs except in Matanhel (Jhajjar), and a few other villages. A camel is called *bota* or *boti* till it can carry a burden, and then *únt* or *úntni*. The female bears after five years, and will produce six or seven young up to the age of twenty-five, and will live for thirty-five on forty years. A full-grown camel costs Rs. 70 to Rs. 90: they are employed chiefly in carrying sugar, salt, and cotton to and from Bhiwáni and Rewári, and places in the Gangetic Doáb, which is called by the Rohtak people Miyan Dáb=*darmiáni doáb*.

Goats and sheep.

The goats and sheep (*bher*) are owned, as a rule, by the village menials: in a few Jhajjar estates and round Chándi in Rohtak, the *zamíndárs* also keep them. The females produce usually four kids, one at a time; lambs are called *bhedi*, kids

Chapter IV, B.

Live Stock.

Skins.

pát or *pátaira*. The butchers of the towns and Musulmán villages buy up the animals for slaughter. The wool of the sheep is cut twice a year—in April and October; the annual yield of wool of a black sheep sells for four-and-half annas, and of a white sheep for about six annas. The skins and flesh of animals which die in all villages belong by custom to the village *chamárs*; the sweeper class receives one-tenth share of the flesh, and takes the hides of horses, donkeys and camels. A good skin of a cow or ox is worth Rs. 5 unprepared, and Rs. 9 when tanned, and the skin of a buffalo Rs. 7 and Rs. 12; poor skins are worth much less. The shoes which a *chamár* has to supply to a family during the year are worth about Rs. 3½. Cattle poisoning for the sake of the skins is happily rare.

Diseases of cattle.

Cattle disease, *i.e.*, rinderpest, is unknown, and foot-and-mouth disease is rare; the commonest evils are staggers, colic, and scab; a few deaths are caused annually by snake bites on the tongues of browsing animals. The usual cures are drenches of kinds, in which pepper and oil play a prominent part, and branding also is freely resorted to; but the chief reliance of the people is placed on the efficacy of charmed tags hung over the entrance of the village. The cattle are very much neglected in many ways. They are left to stand in filthy enclosures, ankle-deep in half liquid manure, and, as a rule, except for chopped fodder, they are allowed to shift for themselves; the wiser agriculturists will give the oxen chopped sugarcane or a little green wheat occasionally, but this is not common: the buffalo is perhaps better tended than the other animals are. The extensive breaking-up of land which has taken place since 1840 has greatly restricted the grazing grounds of the villages; the present fodder-supply grown in the fields is not much more than sufficient for the yearly consumption of the cattle, and leaves but a small margin out of which to provide for against seasons of drought; and in many canal estates difficulty is already being experienced on this score. But few decent sized stretches of village jungle now exist anywhere, and our policy of giving proprietary grants has caused the reduction of more than half of the area of the Jhajjar and Bahádurgarh preserves. In 109 villages grazing-fees are taken from the non-proprietary body,—chiefly in the Gohána *tahsíl*. These fees are usually Re. 1 per buffalo or camel per annum; 8 annas per ox, cow or horse; 4 annas per calf; and 2 annas per goat.

Grazing.

Jehazgarh cattle-fair.

A great fair for the sale of cattle takes place twice a year, in September and March, at Jehazgarh; the average yearly number of cattle attending both fairs since 1871-72 has been nearly 38,000, of which about half are generally sold, largely because of the custom mentioned on page 98. Till 1871-72 the fees from the fairs were farmed, and in that year they realised Rs. 8,000: since then they have been collected as head-fees on each animal exhibited for prizes, and on one occasion only, has the sum realised exceeded Rs. 4,000; Government has now sanctioned their levy by a precentage on the price of the animals sold according to the practice at most Punjáb fairs. The prices prevailing at the fair are generally low, many inferior animals being offered for sale, and the cultivators being desirous in many cases to be rid of their stock. The spring fair is slightly the larger of the two.

Chapter IV, C.

Occupations, Industries and Commerce.

Horse and mule breeding operations and horse-fairs.

The Rohtak horse fair was started in 1882, and the first fair was held on 30th October that year at Rohtak under sanction of Punjáb Government letter No. 651 of 30th June 1882. Owing however to this date clashing with the Batésar fair, the Rohtak Horse Show will commence in future on October 20th. The average number of animals in the last two fairs was 388, and average number sold 12.

The prizes offered in 1882 were Rs. 400 and in 1883 Rs. 350, the latter from Imperial revenue only. There are about 200 branded mares in the district; the donkey stallions are available without mares being branded. There are now four horse and three donkey stallions in the district stationed as shown in the margin. Of the horses two are thorough-bred English, one an Arab, and one a Norfolk trotter.

	Horse.	Donkey.
Rohtak	3	1
Gohána	1	1
Jhajjar	0	1

The donkeys are Italian or Arabian breed. No runs have as yet been established for the produce, which are allowed to go about with their mothers for the first year, and the colts are then generally sold to dealers and the mares kept for breeding. There is one *salutri* at present trained at the Lahore Veterinary College. He is a native of Jhajjar. Owners do not as yet appreciate the advantage of gelding their yearlings, which are picked up by dealers, as noted above, but it is trusted that the offer of prizes for geldings at the show and the appointment of a *ziladar* may effect a change. Horse breeding is as yet in its infancy in the district, but the stock of brood mares is good, and a great improvement in the stock will be noticeable in two or three years time.

SECTION C.—OCCUPATIONS, INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE.

Occupations of the people.

Table No XXIII shows the principal occupations followed by males of over 15 years of age as returned at the Census of 1881. But the figures are perhaps the least satisfactory of all the Census statistics, for reasons explained fully in the Census Report; and they must be taken subject to limitations which are given in some detail in Part II Chapter VIII of the same Report. The figures in Table No. XXIII refer only to the population of 15 years of age and over. The figures in the margin show the distribution of the whole population into agricultural and non-agricultural, calculated on the assumption that the number of women and children dependent upon each male of over fifteen years of age is the same, whatever his occupation. These figures, however include as agricultural only such part of the population as are agriculturists pure and simple; and exclude not only the considerable number who combine agriculture with other occupations, but also the much larger number who depend in great measure for their livelihood upon the yield of agricultural operations. The Settlement classification by occupation is given in Chapter III (pages 57, 58). In it the population was divided into 3,56,266, or 64 per cent. agriculturists and 197,051, or 36 per cent. non-agriculturists. The arrangement

Population.	Towns.	Villages.
Agricultural ...	36,761	263,745
Non-agricultural .	62,701	190,402
Total ...	99,462	454,147

Chapter IV, C.

Occupations, Industries and Commerce.

Occupations of the people.

in classes further shows about 58 per cent. engaged directly in agriculture, 27 per cent. in ministering directly to the wants of the agriculturist—some 9 per cent. in trade, and about 7 per cent. in miscellaneous occupations. More detailed figures for the occupations of both males and females will be found at pages 79 to 87 of Table XIIA, and in Table XIIB of the Census Report of 1881. The figures for female occupations, however, are exceedingly incomplete.

Principal industries and manufactures.

Table No. XXIV gives statistics of the manufactures of the district as they stood in 1881-82. The method of salt manufacture has been described in Chapter I (pages 10, 11), and also at page 76 of Mr. Powell's *Punjáb Manufactures,* while the production of saltpetre is described at page 80 of the same volume. The only manufactures which have any celebrity outside the district are the pottery of Jhajjar (described as the best unglazed collection of the Province in the Exhibition of 1864); the saddlery and leather work of Kalánaur, which is dying out; the muslin turbans interwoven with gold and silver thread; cloth of a peculiarly fine texture called *tanzéb,* a body adorner; and a sweetmeat called *réórí* of Rohtak; the hand *pankahs* and hackeries of Baháḍurgarh and the woollen blankets of the district generally.

Mr. Lockwood Kipling, Principal of the Lahore School of Art, has kindly furnished the following note on some of the special industries of the district:—

Muslins.

The Panjáb has never been famous for very fine cotton manufactures, and the *tanzéb* muslins of Rohtak are probably the best produced in the province. Major Parker reports that the manufacture is limited to one family only, and as the article is but little known the demand for it is small. He also repeats the expressions of regret for the probable extinction of a characteristic handicraft that have so often been heard in reference to many Indian industries. The struggle to keep hand-loom weaving alive seems a hopeless one. The abolition of the cotton duties at Indian ports is said to have made a considerable change for the worse and the wonder is that so much still survives.

Dyeing.

Dyeing is a speciality of Jhajjar. Colonel Harcourt, when Deputy Commissioner of Rohtak, took great pains to have this interesting subject well represented at the Panjáb Exhibition, and sent carefully arranged examples of all the colours produced. The series was a remarkably full one, considering that all the materials were of Oriental growth. For the Calcutta Exhibition Mr. H. W. Steel collected a number of recipes for dyeing in use here, which are of interest as giving authentic information on a subject which is not the less obscure for being usually spoken of in terms of exaggerated admiration. There is real reason for regret that the cheapness with which Germany and England can afford to sell aniline colours, the ease with which they can be applied, and their metallic brilliance must in the long run make them prevail over the duller tints of the Indian dye-vat. But while regretting this, it must in fairness be admitted that the outcry against aniline colour is not always intelligent, for really beautiful dyes can be made from it; and cloth so dyed is unsuspectingly worn by many who denounce it unsparingly. The truth is the natives of this country have quite

Chapter IV, C.

Occupations, Industries and Commerce.

Dyeing.

another idea of colour than that with which they are credited. Unerring taste, severe harmony, and a perfect eye for colour are universally attributed to the Oriental. Some grounds might be given for the contention that the masses of the people, though they have a passion for bright colour, have no taste. The educated Hindú of to-day takes an especial delight in the most violent and offensive colours that can be found in Berlin wool or aniline dyed silk. He could not be so gratified in former times, because the dyer was unable from his materials to produce anything so bright or crude. Mahomedan influence in its best days imposed a sort of reserve and seriousness, but that influence is dying away. Some of the most beautiful colours are now reckoned unlucky or disagreeable by Hindus, whose scale of auspiciousness begins with bright orange and goes through every variety of salmon and rose colour, through scarlets and crimsons to magenta. The greens in popular favour are a violent apple green, and emerald green; and the only blue that is really liked is the raw and crude Chinese blue of English colour makers. Indigo is largely used it is true, but it is scarcely considered a colour, and from the peasants point of view its real use is to hide dirt. Nearly all the tertiary colours, with brown russet and black are neglected. Time, however, has given so perfect a tone to the specimens in Europe by which the Indian colour sense is judged, that no argument can persuade those who do not know the country that a universal love for bright and vivid tints, and not a natural rightness and truth of eye, is the attribute of the Hindú.

Tinsel printing.

A remarkable variety of tinsel-printing which looks like gold embroidery, and yet is a perfectly legitimate means of decoration is done here. The patterns are large and bold, and in some cases seem to be drawn by hand. The tinsel is more solid in texture than usual, and minute pieces of tinted orsidew are used for the centres of flowers. When done on dark blue or black cloth for *pardahs* this work is striking and effective and very cheap. It differs from the tinsel printing of other places in being more clear and open in pattern, and a sparing use of the metal lends it an air of costliness which is unusual.

Pottery.

Jhajjar has a reputation for unglazed earthen pottery, some of which is black inscribed with scratched patterns in amalgam. The forms are good and the ware is harder and stouter than usual. No vitreous glaze is used.

Wood carving.

Doors and *chaukats* are well carved at Rohtak as in many other parts of the Punjáb. Surprise is often expressed at the artistic quality of work of this sort to be found in purely rustic districts. A custom of the carpenters' trade is to employ boys at work from a very early age. His real work is to help his father or his *ustád* in various ways. In his intervals of leisure he learns the use of the carving chisel, and is set to cut zig-zags and other flat ornament on a waste piece of board for practice. From this he advances to a flower and learns to carve enriched mouldings, and is often able to do such work fairly well before he has learnt to saw a board straight or to make a dovetail joint. Children are not thus set to ornamental work in Europe. The English boy is made to "begin at the beginning," and if he learns to carve at all takes it up late. The result is that it is looked upon as a most costly element in English work, and is only met with in the houses of the wealthy.

Chapter IV, D.

Prices, Weights and Measures and Communications.

Minor industries.

In former times many of the native cavalry procured their bridles and other leather equipments from Kalánaur, but the leather trade at Cawnpore and other large centres has by its cheapness driven the leather workers of Kalánaur out of the market. Their style is however peculiarly their own, as they ornament the leather with colour sewn in of various kinds, which makes the headstalls and trappings appear very gay and handsome. At a village near Kalánaur, Kharak, a peculiar kind of stamped cloth in gold and silver tinsel is made. It has been adopted for curtains, and several pairs sent to the Calcutta Exhibition were admired and enquired after. Here again the manufacture is at present confined to one family. The district generally is well known for its strongly manufactured bullock carts and hackeries, and many of the doors of the better class of villagers exhibit no small skill in the wood-carving thereon displayed.

Course and nature of trade.

There are no statistics available for the general trade of the district. The exports and imports of food-grains have already been noticed at page 97. No large centres of trade are to be found in the Rohtak district. Berí, on the road from Bhiwáni to Delhi, has large dealings in grain, and the export of salt from Zahidpur and Silanah is considerable. But, otherwise, the trade is confined to sending grains, cotton and raw sugar to the local marts of Delhi, Súnipat and Bágpat (or Meerut), by small traders and agriculturists, and to a considerable dealing in hides by the butchers of the chief towns and villages. The exports are carried almost entirely in large carts, for which the Delhi territory is famous. The imports are chiefly cloth pieces, country and European, tobacco, sugar, salt, and hardware. Powindah traders pass through the district in large numbers, during October and November, on their way to Delhi, and return in March. A small surplus of grain, *ghi*, cotton, sugar and hemp, is exported to Delhi or Bhiwáni in Hissár in exchange for cotton and woollen piece goods, spices, iron and copper from down country; for salt, from Gurgáon and the Sámbhar lake in Rájputana, and dried fruits from Afgháuistan. Sugar, oil, timber and gram, in small quantities, are imported from the towns of the North-Western Provinces.

SECTION D.—PRICES, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, AND COMMUNICATIONS.

Prices, wages, rent-rates, interest.

Table No. XXVI gives the retail *bazár* prices of commodities for the last twenty years. The wages of labour are shown in Table No. XXVII, and rent-rates in Table No. XXI, but both sets of figures are probably of doubtful value.

The figures of Table No. XXXII give the average values of land in rupees per acre shown in the margin for sale and mortgage, but the quality of land varies so enormously, and the value returned is so often fictitious, that but little reliance can be placed upon the figures.

Period.	Sale.	Mortgage.
	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
1868-69 to 1873-74 ...	17 6	12 12
1874-75 to 1877-78 ...	19 0	12 10
1878-79 to 1881-82 ...	22 0	11 2

Chapter IV, D.

Prices, Weights and Measures and Communications.

Prices, wages, rent-rates, interest.

Mr. Fanshawe states the results of sales and mortgages between the Regular Settlement and his revision as follows :—"The average "selling price per acre to agriculturists was Rs. 13-11-11, and to "non-agriculturists Rs. 19-3-8; the average of the whole area sold "being Rs. 15-4-9 per acre, and nearly eighteen times the Govern-"ment revenue assessed. Perfectly accurate details of the selling "price of various kinds of land are not forthcoming : such as there are "put the price of canal land at about Rs. 45 per acre, and of rain-land "at Rs. 12-2-0, but these are below the present mark. The figures may "be shown as follows :—

Tahsíl.	Class of Buyer.	Area sold.	Revenue assessed.	Price realised.
		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
Gohána ...	Agriculturist ...	1,304	1,415	29,570
	Non-Agriculturist ...	662	1,130	15,445
	Total ...	1,966	2,545	45,015
Rohtak ...	Agriculturist ...	2,588	1,769	29,171
	Non-Agriculturist ...	1,885	1,158	27,940
	Total ...	4,473	2,927	57,111
Sámpla ...	Agriculturist ...	724	770	20,438
	Non-Agriculturist ...	361	488	16,605
	Total ...	1,085	1,258	37,043
Jhajjar ...	Agriculturist ...	4,053	3,226	39,957
	Non-Agriculturist ...	516	353	5,858
	Total ...	4,569	3,579	45,815
Total ...	Agriculturist ...	8,669	7,180	1,19,136
	Non-Agriculturist ...	3,424	3,129	65,848
	Grand Total ...	12,093	10,309	1,84,984

"In the Gohána tahsíl the mortgage money per acre is higher "than the selling price; this is due to five-elevenths of the mortgaged "area being canal irrigated, while only one-fifth of the lands sold was "so. In Jhajjar the two prices are much the same ; in the other two "tahsíls the latter far exceeds the former. For the whole district the "average selling price per acre is Rs. 1-13-4 more than the mortgage "price. The mortgage figures are as on next page.

Rise in prices.

Mr. Fanshawe thus discusses the rise in prices between the Regular Settlement and his revision.

"The sale and mortgage prices of the last 15 years in the three northern *tahsíls* average Rs. 22-9-10 and Rs. 14-14-8 per acre, as against Rs. 10-3-7, and Rs. 9-12-4 in the preceding three lustres, and in the former case have, therefore, more than doubled. From the Revenue Reports of the North-Western Provinces before 1855 A.D., it would appear that a good deal of land was sold at about Rs. 3-4-0 per acre; but these figures are probably not trustworthy. It may be mentioned here that an average price of Rs. 13-13-6 only per acre has been paid for 409 acres of land taken up for public purposes since 1877. Detailed returns of the prices of all important crops for the last 30 years were furnished with the Assessment Reports, and it is unnecessary to do more than refer to the results derived from them here. Between the first period of ten years since the past Settlement was made in 1838, and the last, there has been a rise in prices

Prices, wages, rent-rates, interest.

Tahsíl.	Class of Mortgagee.	Area Mortgaged.	Revenue of the Area.	Price realised.
		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
Gohána ...	Agriculturist ...	3.945	6,308	1,35.908
	Non-Agriculturist ...	1,707	2.947	58.454
	Total ...	5,652	9,255	1,94,362
Rohtak ...	Agriculturist ...	12,008	8,134	87.055
	Non-Agriculturist ...	13.498	9,091	96,556
	Total ...	25,506	17,225	1,83,611
Sámpla ...	Agriculturist ...	5.214	6,160	1,16.484
	Non-Agriculturist ...	2.248	2.493	43,832
	Total ...	7,462	8,653	1,60,316
Jhajjar ...	Agriculturist ...	6.661	6,996	80 208
	Non-Agriculturist ...	3,903	4,275	43,704
	Total ...	10.564	11,271	1,23.912
Total ...	Agriculturist ...	27.828	27,598	4,19,655
	Non-Agriculturist ...	21,356	18,806	2,42,546
	Grand Total ...	49,184	46,404	6,62,201

as follows : the actual increase shown by the rates adopted for valuing the gross produce are lower, as shewn opposite the first column in each case.

Crop.	*Rise in price from between* 1837—47 *and* 1867—77.	*Rise according to rates adopted for valuing the gross produce.*
Wheat ...	... 38 per cent.	31 per cent.
Wheat and gram	... 37½ "	26 "
Gram ...	... 36 "	26 "
Barley ..	... 35 "	24½ "
Cotton ...	... 49 "	48 "
Sugarcane ...	... 35 "	31 "
Joár ...	... 42 "	37 "
Bájra ...	... 35 "	20 "
Moth ...	... 26 "	19 "

"It was not possible to obtain figures for the period of ten years from 1827—37, which would be more appropriately compared with those of the last ten years of the expired Settlement. The rise, as a whole, with regard to the crops which are principally sold by the people, may be said to have been one of a third, or 33 per cent. The rise in cotton would be expected to be the greatest, owing to the recent demand for that staple in distant markets, and the increase is naturally the smallest in the case of the coarser grains, which are chiefly consumed by the people themselves, and but seldom sold. It has been seen how largely the better and more valuable crops have been introduced since 1838, which is more or less another way of putting the increase of irrigation, though not entirely so : communications have been greatly improved, and the effect is partly seen in the rise of prices."

Weights and measures.

The Government standard weights and measures are in common use among the people ; accounts are sometimes made up with the *máp* (1¼ maunds), *baróla* (2 seers), and *matkana* (¼ seer), but no such actual measures of capacity exist. Their square measure is the *kacha bigah*, of which three go to a Government *bigah*, which is equal to five-eighths of an acre. The country *kós* is about one mile and a quarter; *tirua* is the distance of an arrow's flight, and *golimár* that which a pellet from a sling can travel.

Chapter IV, D.

Prices, Weights and Measures and Communications.

Communications.

The figures in the margin show the communications of the district as returned in Quinquennial Table No. I of the Administration Report for 1878-79, while Table No. XLVI shows the distance from place to place as authoritatively fixed for the purpose of calculating travelling allowance. Table No. XIX shows the area taken up by Government for communications within the district. Excepting Hisár, Rohtak is the only district of the Punjáb untouched by a river. The Jamná runs parallel to the eastern border of the district at a distance of 22 to 25 miles. Opposite the Jhajjar *tahsíl* it takes a bend to the east, and is 35 miles distant, while a line from the south-east corner of the *tahsíl* (which comes in 10 miles westwards from the north point) measures 54 miles. A telegraph line is now under construction, the Rewárí-Fírozpur Railway crosses the west side of the Jhajjar *tahsíl*, the terminus of the branch line to Farrúkhnagar is only one mile from the border of Yakúbpúr, and the diversion to the Múbarikpúr salt pans almost touches the boundary of Fattehpúr.

Communication.	Miles.
Navigable	Nil.
Railways	Nil.
Metalled roads ...	54
Unmetalled roads ...	490

Roads.

The district is well provided with roads, which cross it in every direction. Some 35 miles of road are metalled along the line from Hissàr to Delhi, and round the head-quarters of the district and *tahsíls*, and 480 miles of unmetalled road are cared for by the district officers. The chief lines of communication, besides the main highway above mentioned, are from (A) Rohtak to (1) Gohána, (2) Beri, (3) Jhajjar, (4) Farmanah, and (5) Khakhaudah for Súnipat, and (6) towards Jínd and (7) Bhiwáni: (B) from Gohana to (1) Mehím, and (2) Kharkhaudah, and (3) towards Hánsi, (4) Safidon, and (5) Súnipat: (C) from Berí (1) towards Bhiwáni, and (2) to Sámpla: (D) from Jhajjar (1) towards Dádri, (2) Kánaund, and (3) Pataudi, and (4) to Farrúkhnagar, (5) Bahádurgarh, and (6) Sámpla: (E) from Kharkhaudah to (1) Sámpla, and to (2) Mándauthí and Bádli. The road of the Customs preventive line, which was removed in 1879, runs athwart the district, from Mehím to Bádli, through Kúlánaur, Kánhaur, Berí and Jhajjar, and this will be kept up, although the line has been abolished. The Raja of Jínd's road from Jínd to Dádri crosses the west of the Rohtak *tahsíl* by Bainsí and Basánah; and, lastly, a fair road for driving and riding runs up the whole length of the western spoil bank of the Western Jamná Canal. All the roads are usually in very fair condition, and easy for the traffic of country carts, except after heavy rain. The village roads, however (called *gondhas*), are not good. As a rule, they are about as straight as a corkscrew; they lie below the level of the country, and are consequently badly flooded by rain or by canal cuts bursting; they are perpetually being encroached on, and occasionally a water-course or trench is dug right across them. In the sandy parts of the district, the village roads often end half-way up the slopes of the ridge; and have to be picked up again on the other side. There are bridges on the main canal and over the chief distributaries, but a great many are needed on the minor water-courses, crossing the roads in canal villages and on the canal drainage lines in Sámpla. A fine bridge crosses the Sáhibi depression of Jhajjar, where it passed

Chapter IV, D.

Prices, Weights and Measures and Communications.

through the sand-hills above Dúrínáh, and two more, on the Farrúkhnagar road, span the eastern arms of the stream. A bridge is needed across the depression below Bádlí, on the village road which runs from the north to Farrúkhnagar, and which is much used by carts carrying fuel to the salt works. The state of the four principal roads is as follows.

The Dehli-Hisár road.

This road was formerly maintained from district funds, but has now been placed under the Public Works Department. The portion between Rohtak and Delhi, 44 miles in length, is metalled; and has recently been put into thorough repair; but on the Hisár side only the first ten miles are metalled, and that is now in course of repair; it is however intended to complete the unmetalled portion by degrees, which is that between Madínah and Mehím in this district and from Mehím to within eight miles of Hánsi in the Hisár district. There are good bungalows at Bahádurgarh, Rohtak and Mehím; at the first two places there is a *khánsama* and the bungalows are provided with furniture, crockery, &c., complete, but at Mehím there is at present only a *chowkidar*, and travellers have to make their own arrangements for cooking. This bungalow is, however, very seldom used except by district officers.

The Rohtak-Bhiwáni road. 29 miles.

This road is now completely metalled. There is a police rest-house at Kalánaur, 14 miles from Rohtak; it is at present very limited in accommodation, but is about to be considerably enlarged.

The Rohtak-Jhajjar road. 21 miles.

This road is now metalled to within six miles of Jhajjar, and the remainder is in course of completion. There are also good unmetalled roads between Rohtak and Gohána, 21 miles, and from Rohtak, *via* Berí to Jhajjar, 24 miles, and thence to Bádlí, eight miles. The portion between the two last named places being the old customs road. There is a good rest-house within the tahsíl enclosure at Gohána, and police resthouse at Berí and Badlí, while at Jhajjar there is the magnificent building which was formerly the palace of the Jhajjar Nawáb, and is now used as a rest-house.

The Rohtak-Kharkaudah road.

This road is unmetalled throughout; and though not so good as the other three, owing to the swampy nature of the country, is opened to wheeled traffic. There is a police rest-house at Kharkaudah.

Rest-houses and *Sarais*.

The district is not well supplied throughout with rest-houses. At Gohána, Sámpla and Mehím, there is a rest-room inside the *tahsíl* building, which, in the latter place, is now occupied by the police. At Bahádurgarh, part of the old Biluch palace gives shelter to travellers, and in the Jhajjar *tahsíl,* the two residences of the late Nawáb in the Jahán-árá, (commonly called Jowárá) garden at the head-quarters and at Chhúchhakwás have been converted into splendid bungalows; the Nawáb's shooting box at Zahidpúr, however, is being allowed to fall into utter disrepair. Small police rest-rooms have been built at Siwánah Mál, Kharkaudah, Bainsí, and Bádlí; but there is no room or rest-house at Sálháwás, or any further south than four miles below the north border of Jhajjar *tahsíl;* the glass palace at Farrúkhnágar, however, is only two miles beyond the edge of the district. The customs bungalow at Berí has now been taken over as a district rest-house, and there is a good residence at Madínah on the Hisár road. Canal bungalows have been built at Sánghí, Gohána, Bútánah, and recently, at Saragthal; another is situated two miles

Chapter IV, D.
Prices, Weights and Measures and Communications.
Rest-houses and *Sarais.*

above the northern boundary of the district, at Koranah; these, by the courtesy of the Canal Department, are available for district officers in camp. Small *sarais*, farmed by Government, exist at Sámpla (two), Kahráwar, Farmánah, Rohtak, Madínah and Kalánaur. There are no large *sarais* used by traders and merchants; carts and camels usually journey on all night long with their loads.

Post offices.

There are imperial Post Offices at Rohtak, Bahádurgarh, Berí, Bádlí, Bútánah, Dighal, Gohána, Gúriání, Hassangarh, Jhajjar, Kharkaudah, Koslí, Kharak, Kalánaur, Kánhour, Mundlánah, Mehím, Nigánah, Sámpla, Sánghi, Sálháwás and Silánah. There are money order offices and savings banks at Rohtak, Bahádurgarh, Berí, Bádlí, Gohána, Gúriání, Hassangarh, Jhajjar, Kharkaudah, Kalánaur Mehím, Sámpla, Sánghi, and Sálháwas.

Telegraphs.

There is no telegraphic communication at present, though it is expected that this deficiency will shortly be supplied. The Ferozepúr-Rewárí Railway passes through the outskirts of the district in the Jhajjar *tahsíl,* in which there are stations at Koslí, Thorlí, &c.

CHAPTER V.

ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE.

SECTION A.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Chapter V, A.

General Administration.

Executive and judicial.

The Rohtak district is under the control of the Commissioner of Hissár. The ordinary head-quarters staff of the district consists of a Deputy Commissioner, a Judicial Extra Assistant and two Extra Assistant Commissioners, one of whom is stationed at the outpost of Jhajjar. Each *tahsíl* is in charge of a *tahsíldar* assisted by *naib*. The village revenue staff is shown in the margin. There is one *sadr qanungo* at the *sadr* for general supervision.

Tahsíls.	Qanungoes and Naibs.	Girdáwars.	Patwáris and Assistants.
Rohtak ...	2	2	62
Sámpla ...	2	2	62
Gohána ...	2	2	51
Jhajjar ...	2	2	68
Total ...	8	8	243

There are no munsiffs in the district. The statistics of civil and revenue litigation for the last five years are given in Table No. XXXIX.

Criminal. Police, and Gaols.

The executive staff of the district is supplemented by Benches of Honorary Magistrates at Rohtak, Jhajjar and Bahádurgarh.

Class of Police.	Total strength.	Distribution.	
		Standing Guards.	Protection and detection.
District Imperial ...	385	76	309
Municipal...	69	...	69
Total ...	454	76	378

The police force is controlled by a District Superintendent assisted by a native Inspector and 13 Deputy Inspectors. The tabular statement in the margin shows the strength of the force. In addition to this force 781 village watchmen are entertained, who, with the exception of those located at the municipal towns of Gohána, Kharkaudah and Bahádurgarh and the town of Mehím, are paid by means of a rate or *bach* levied from the land-owners of the village. At Mehím there is a *chowkidari* tax, and the *chowkidars* at municipal towns are paid from municipal funds. In addition to these, may be mentioned the *thikar chowkidars* (see Chapter III, page 80), who are by a custom peculiar to this district, selected by lot from amongst the residents of the village, those who are unwilling to serve being obliged to pay the cost of a substitute. These *chowkidars* are only provided during the two or three hottest months of the year when thefts are most prevalent.

The *thanas*, or principal police jurisdictions, and the *chowkis*, or police outposts, are distributed as follows :—

Tahsíl Rohtak. *Thanas* : Rohtak, Kalánaur, Mehím and Beri—*Chowkis* Lákhan Mazra.

Tahsíl Jhajjar. *Thanas* : Jhajjar, Sálháwás—*Chowkis* Bádli, Chuchakwas.

Chapter V, A.

General Administration.

Criminal, Police, and Gaols.

Tahsíl Sámpla. *Thanas*: Sámpla, Bahádurgarh and Kharkhauda.
Tahsíl Gohána. *Thana*: Gohána—*Chowkis* Múndlánah and Siwánah Mál.

There is a cattle-pound at each *thana* and at every *chowki* except Chuchákwás, and in addition to these there are cattle-pounds at Bútánáh in the Hánsi division and at Simánkah in the Delhi division which are under the management of the Canal Department. This district lies within the Ambala police circle, and is under the control of the Deputy Inspector General of Police at Ambálá.

The district gaol at head-quarters contains accommodation for 255 prisoners. Only short-term prisoners are retained here, all others being sent to the Central Jail at Lahore.

Table No. XL gives statistics of criminal trials, Table XLI of police enquiries, and Table No. XLII of convicts in gaol for the last five years.

There are no criminal tribes in this district, and the Criminal Tribes Act is not in force.

Revenue, taxation and registration.

The gross revenue collections of the district for the 14 years, so far as they are made by the Financial Commissioner, are shown in Table No. XXVIII; while Tables Nos. XXIX, XXXV, XXXIV, and XXXIII give further details for land revenue, excise, license tax, and stamps respectively. Table No. XXXIIIA shows the number and situation of registration offices.

There is only one distillery in the district for the manufacture of country liquor, and this is situated at Rohtak. The cultivation of the poppy is forbidden in this district. The administration of customs and salt revenue is described in the next paragraph.

Table No. XXXVI gives the income and expenditure from District Funds, which are controlled by a Committee consisting of 77 non-official members, who are appointed by the nomination of the Deputy Commissioner, subject to confirmation by the local Government. They are selected from among the leading men of the various *tahsíls*. In addition to these there are twelve official members consisting of the Deputy Commissioner who is president, the three Extra Assistant Commissioners, the Civil Surgeon, the District Superintendent of Police, the District Inspector of Schools, the Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, and four *tahsildars*. Table No. XLV gives statistics of Municipal taxation, whilst the municipalities themselves are noticed in Chapter VI.

The income from provincial properties for the last five years is shewn below:—

Source of Income.	1877-78	1878-79	1879-80	1880-81	1881-82
Staging bungalows	170	193	168	246	283
Encamping grounds	28	47	45	76	62
Cattle pounds	3,989	2,555	2,635	2,578	2,527
Nazul Properties	161	62	56	85	42
TOTAL ...	4,348	2,857	2,904	2,985	2,914

The bungalows and encamping grounds have already been noticed at pages 108, 109 and the cattle pounds on this page. The principal *nazul* property is the Bágh Jehánárá at Jhajjar, in which is situated the commodious house which was formerly the palace of the Nawáb of

Chapter V, A.

General Administration.

Jhajjar, and which is now used as a district rest-house. The garden consists of 25 acres, which is rented to cultivators on a yearly lease. This estate was confiscated after the Mutiny of 1857. Figures for other Government estates are given in Table No. XVII, and they and their proceeds are noticed in the succeeding section of this chapter, in which the land revenue administration of the district is treated of.

Customs (salt).

The salt sources of the district, and the method of production, have already been described in Chapter I (pages 10-12). The salt pays a duty of Rs. 2 per maund. The Government are also entitled to a share in the produce, which is taken in the shape of a cess on the amount sold, varying from six pie to one anna nine pie per maund. The collection of this cess, called the *hákimi* cess, although it is an item of land-revenue, is entrusted to the Salt Revenue Department, who are in a better position than the land-revenue officers to ensure its realization. The Government allows a refund of 50 per cent. in some cases, and of 5 per cent. in others, of the collections of this cess to the landholders, in consideration of their proprietary rights in the lands occupied by the salt pans.

The subjoined table shows the manufacture and exports, the receipts on account of duty and *hákimi* cess, and the expenditure in cost of the establishment posted at the works, and contingencies for each of the past five years.

Year.	Salt.		Receipts.		Expenditure.	
	Manufacture.	Exports.	Duty.	*Hakimi* cess.	Establishment.	Contingencies.
1878-79 *(a)*	763,610	833,240	2,160,715	71,401	12,882	10,976
1879-80 *(b)*	761,081	565,400	1,413.500	49,912	38,711	31,164
1880-81	568,205	581,097	1,457,056	49,827	39,732	7,051
1881-82	933,401	663,024	1,448,925	56,316	36,450	5,103
1882-83 *(c)*	646,115	638,774	1,277,548	55,482	37,233	7,495 *(c)*

(*a*). The duty was reduced from Rs. 2-12 to Rs. 2-8 per maund from 1st August 1878.

(*b*). The abolition of the inland customs line led to an increase of establishment for the better protection of the salt works, and also increased the contingent expenditure by the outlay for necessary buildings.

(*c*). The duty was reduced from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 2 per maund from 10th March 1882.

The preventive arrangements are controlled by the Commissioner of Northern India Salt Revenue under the Indian Salt Act, 1882. Manufacture is permitted by license, which provides conditions for the production of saleable salt, its storage, &c. The works are divided into four circles for purposes of supervision, as follows, *viz.* :—

Sultánpúr ... ... Sedpúr ... ... Muhamadpúr ...	Sultánpúr circle.
Sadhrana ... ... Káliáwás ... ... Ikbálpúr	Sadhrana circle.
Múbarikpúr ... Bassírpúr	Múbarikpúr circle.
Záhídpúr ... ... Silánah	Záhídpúr circle.

Chapter V, A.

General Administration.

Customs (salt).

The establishment comprises two Inspectors stationed at Sultánpúr and Múbarikpúr, and two Assistant Inspectors stationed at Sadhrana and Záhídpúr, with a staff of 286 subordinate officers and men.

Each set of works, with its brine wells, pans, and stores of salt is enclosed by either a thorny hedge, or a ditch and mound with a few openings for ingress and egress. These openings are provided with gates at which guards are posted day and night, and the gates are locked during the night. Outside the enclosure are guard-posts about half-a-mile apart, forming a cordon round the works, and there are four peons stationed at each guard-post who patrol up and down their beats. A native officer of the rank of *jemadar* has charge of two guard-posts, to superintend relief of watches, and see that the peons are vigilant. Guards are posted inside the enclosure to watch the manufacture and removal of salt from the pans to the places of storage. In the dry weather the salt is stacked on the works in circular bell-tent like heaps, which are stamped with a Government seal, as a means of detection of theft; when the rains set in, the salt is thrown into pits, which are closed with mud and the surface levelled and smoothed so as to allow of easy discovery of theft. Every heap or pit has a board to show the number of the license, name of the licensee, and the estimated quantity of the salt. No salt can pass out of the enclosure except under a pass certifying to the payment of the Government dues. When a sale has been effected, and the duty and *hákimi* cess have been paid, the Inspector issues a pass and endorses it with an order for the specified quantity of salt to be taken from the heap or pit that has been sold. After the salt has been removed from the heap or pit, dried, weighed, filled into bags and loaded on carts under the superintendence of the guards, it is conveyed to the weighment yard at the head-quarters of the circle where it is finally weighed and cleared by the officer in charge.

Education.

Table No. XXXVII gives figures for the Government and aided high, middle, and primary schools of the district.

Tahsil Rohtak.
Rohtak, Kalánaur, Berí, Májrah, Pilánah, Kánhaur, Sánghi, Bohar, Mokhrah.

Tahsil Sámpla.
Sámpla, Hasangarh, Asaudah, Farmánah, Lowah, Mándauthí, Bapaniah, Chhárá, Dighal.

Tahsil Jhajjar.
Pátaudah, Gúriání, Koslí, Jeházgarh, Subánah, Machhraulí.

Tahsil Gohána.
Mundlánah, Bútanah, Khanpur, Anwli, Nagar.

In addition to the Government school at Rohtak under the Educational Department there are, one aided English school at Jhajjar, five vernacular middle schools, situated at Gohána, Kharkauda, Bahádurgarh, Mehím and Badlí, a government *zenana* school situated at Jhajjar, and thirty primary schools. These are under the management of the Deputy Commissioner, who is assisted by a native District Inspector. The distribution of the primary schools is given in the margin. Table No. XIII gives statistics of education collected at the Census of 1881, and the general state of education has already been described at page 55. Besides the Government and aided schools mentioned above there are two *zenana* mission schools at Rohtak, and a private *zenana* school containing some 40 girls, which was recently established by Mrs. Steel, and is supported by private subscription.

District School.

This school was founded in 1860. The school building stands just outside the city, to the south of it. It stands in a

large compound in which gymnastic apparatus for the physical education of the pupils is placed. There is a boarding-house attached to it, also supported by the District Fund. The school has three branches located in different parts of the city to receive junior pupils. The school is divided into middle and primary departments, the former with three classes, and the latter with five. The staff of the middle school consists of two English masters, a mathematical and an Oriental teacher. The branch schools, each of which is composed of two classes, have teachers who give instruction in Urdu, arithmetic and Hindi. The school is under the charge of a head master. The following statement shows in detail the expenditure of the school, the number of pupils, and the results of the examinations :—

Chapter V, A.

General Administration.

District School.

Year.	Expenditure.		No. of Pupils			Results of Examinations.					
						Middle.		Upper Primary.		Lower Primary.	
	Provincial.	Grant-in-aid.	Middle School.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	No. of boys examined.	No of boys passed.	No. of boys examined.	No. of boys passed.	No. of boys examined.	No. of boys passed.
1878-79	3,240	1,396	110	...	289	7	7	...	...	26	18
1879-80	3,051	1,530	30	46	271	4	3	14	8	19	19
1880-81	3,247	1,316	34	46	271	4	4	24	13	27	18
1881-82	3,085	1,324	31	41	261	7	6	12	8	26	25
1882-83	2,991	1,441	31	52	229	10	10	20	15	29	29

There are also 96 indigenous schools in the district, of which some of the principal are a school at Rohtak supported by Rai Bakhtawar Lall, Judicial Assistant, in which there is an average attendance of some 22 boys, and two smaller schools at Kotani and Gohána maintained by Thakur Indar Singh, Honorary Magistrate, and Chaudri Ghulam Mohi-ud-din respectively.

Medical.

Table No. XXXVIII gives separate figures for the last five years for each of the dispensaries of the district, which are under the general control of the Civil Surgeon, and in the immediate charge of hospital assistants. The dispensaries in the district are situated at Rohtak, Jhajjar, Bahádurgarh and Gohána.

Rohtak Dispensary.

The Sadr Dispensary at Rohtak was founded in 1861 : it consists of a main building containing a ward for 21 male patients, an operating and dispensing room ; besides this there is a building with three separate compartments for females, and a row of single cells, six in number, for the segregation of special cases, male or female. The hospital is situated on the south-east side of the town, and on the side of the Grand Trunk Road between Delhi and Hissár, thus convenient alike for townspeople and travellers. The staff consists of a hospital assistant, a compounder, and menials.

There are 12 *hakims*, 4 *baids*, and 8 *yunáni*, paid partly from Municipal and partly from District Funds.

Ecclesiastical.

There is a small church at Rohtak, capable of seating some 30 persons. No chaplain is posted there. The service is usually conducted by the Deputy Commissioner. The chaplain from Hissár used to visit Rohtak every third month, but as there is now no clergyman

Chapter V, B.

Land and Land Revenue.

Head-quarters of other departments.

at Hissár, the Cambridge Missionaries at Delhi arrange to come over occasionally and perform service.

The portion of the Rewári-Ferozepur Railway, which runs through the district, is in the charge of the District Traffic Superintendent, whose head-office is at Rewárí. The Rohtak branch of the Western Jamná Canal is under the charge of the Executive Engineer, Delhi division, stationed at Delhi, and the Bútanah branch is under the Executive Engineer, Hánsi Division, who is stationed at Hissár. The Superintending Engineer of both these divisions has his head-quarters at Delhi. The Delhi-Hissár road, which passes through Rohtak, is under the Executive Engineer, Delhi Provincial Division, stationed at Delhi, who is also in charge of the public buildings of the district. He is subordinate to the Superintending Engineer, Second Circle, Ambála Public Works Department General Branch, stationed at Jálandhar. The Post Offices are controlled by the Superintendent of Post Offices at Hissár.

SECTION B.—LAND AND LAND REVENUE.

Early Settlements.

Fiscal history up to 1803.

Of the fiscal history of the Rohtak district before the advent of the British rule, it is not necessary to write. The old fiscal divisions have been detailed in Chapter II (page 17), and no doubt the Mughal administration of the revenue was the same here as in the rest of North India; the system is well known, and has been well described by Sir G. Campbell, at pp. 96-98 of his "Modern India." As the Central Government grew weaker, and as the people became bolder, they naturally began to refuse to pay any revenue; George Thomas had to collect his by the persuasion of guns and bayonets, while the Nawábs of Dujána gave up the attempt in disgust and despair after a trial of six years. It was after such experiences that the north of the district passed under English collectors, thanks to whom there is at the present time no tract in India in which the Government demand is paid more promptly and regularly.

History since 1803, dual.

With regard to its earlier fiscal history, the district naturally divides itself into two separate portions—(1) the older tracts forming nearly the whole of the three northern *tahsíls*, and which have been under our administration for over 60 years; and (2) the estates which belonged once to the Nawábs of Jhajjar and Bahádurgarh, and came under English management only in 1858. The former comprised 295 villages, with an area of 805,315 acres, and the latter amount to 219 in number, with an area of 348,232 acres. Two-fifths of the villages, therefore, and nearly one-third of the area, have been added to the Rohtak district since the Regular Settlement of the principal portion was made in 1838-40. The constitution of these two divisions, and the manner in which they are distributed over the present *tahsíls*, are shown in Chapter II (pp. 37, 38).

Early Settlements of the old Rohtak District.

The first Revenue Settlements effected in the district were made after the method laid down in Regulation IX of 1805 A.D. The Government had decided, in order to induce the cultivators to feel secure and extend their efforts, to make a three years' (!) Settlement with them, to be followed by a second for the same period, and then by one of four years. After these ten years had passed, a permanent

Chapter V, B.

Land and Land Revenue.

Early Settlements of the old Rohtak District.

Settlement was to be made of all lands as were then in "a sufficiently improved state of cultivation to warrant this." It is not likely that the greatest admirer of Settlements in perpetuity would have been able to find a single estate in Rohtak so advanced in 1813 A.D. as to warrant its being admitted to the benefit of these terms; but before any harm could be done, this clause was cancelled by Regulation X of 1812. The early Regulations of Government were not in force indeed in the Delhi territory, which was specially exempted from their operation till 1832 A.D.: but they were, nevertheless, followed as guides, and in accordance with the provisions of the enactment of 1805, two Summary Settlements of three years each were effected for the Rohtak-Berí *tahsíl* by the Honorable Mr. Gardiner. Mehím-Bhiwáni was, no doubt, treated in a similar manner, but there is no record of this. In 1815 A.D. a five-year Settlement of the former *tahsíl* and a ten-year Settlement of the latter, which was much more backward, were made by Mr. W. Fraser; while in 1820 Rohtak-Berí received a second Summary Settlement, and Gohána with Kharkhaudah-Mándauthí, which had meanwhile lapsed to Government, a first Summary Settlement at the hands of Mr. T. T. Metcalfe and Mr. Fraser. The twelve Delhi estates were settled by officers other than those who assessed the rest of the district. At least four Summary Settlements of these villages took place before 1838 A.D., but whether there were more than these, and who effected any one of them, cannot be discovered from existing records. Before the next revisions were made in 1825, Regulation VII of 1822 was passed. So far as it recited that "a moderate "assessment being equally conducive to the true interests of the "Government, and to the well-being of its subjects, it is the "wish and intention of Government that in revising the existing "Settlement, the efforts of the revenue officers should be chiefly "directed, not to any general enhancement of the revenue, but to "the object of equalising the public burdens, and of ascertaining, set-"tling, and recording, the rights, interests, privileges, and properties, of "all persons occupying, managing and cultivating land," the Regulation was, in Rohtak at least, a dead letter. An increase of Rs. 2,000 was taken in the very Settlement which followed, although the revenue was already so heavy as to be nearly intolerable, and the unequal distribution of the demand was even worse than its burthen. During the currency of the next fourfold batch of Settlements, made by Mr. G. Campbell, assisted by Messrs. W. and H. Fraser, the old canal was re-opened, and the revenue survey of Gohána, Kharkhauda-Mándauthí, and part of Rohtak-Beri, took place in A.D. 1826-27; that of the remainder of Rohtak and of Mehím followed in 1838, after which the Settlement Officer had a sort of guide to assist him in fixing his village assessments. Before the revenue survey was completed, the four *tahsíls* were summarily settled once again by Mr. J. P. Gubbins and Mr. J. C. Grant; another increase,—this time nearly Rs. 4,000—being taken in the year of highest demand. While these Settlements were still running, Regulation V of 1832 did away with the control of the Resident at Delhi, by making the territory west of the Jamná subject to the High Court and Board of Revenue of the North-West Provinces,

Summary Settlements.

First Revenue Survey.

Chapter V, B.
Land and Land Revenue.
Regulation IX of 1833.

and Regulation IX of 1833 supplied the necessary Settlement machinery which had not been provided for in Regulation VII eleven years previously, and enacted that each estate should be assessed according to the produce and capabilities of its land as ascertained at the time of revision of Settlement.

Finally, the last Summary Settlements of the Rohtak district were made by Mr. S. Fraser and Mr. C. Gubbins in 1835, the demand once again being added to by a sum of Rs. 20,000.

Nature of Summary Settlements.

The revenue of the Summary Settlements was undoubtedly pitched much too high throughout. With the present state of increased population, better prices, improved communication, and general material improvement, it would still be impossible to think of realizing a demand deduced from the rates of incidence of the revenue of the last Summary Settlement on the cultivated area of A.D. 1838. These rates were as follows :—

		Incidence per acre of cultivation. Rs.	A.	P.
Rohtak-Beri	82 estates	1	6	4
Ditto	21 „	1	7	2
Gohána	80 „	1	15	11
Mehim	28 „	1	2	2
Sámpla	62 „	1	9	9
Delhi	12 „	1	3	10

No doubt there was a large culturable area then, which there is not now, and some miscellaneous income was probably derived from this; but as a fact, the assessment of the present Settlement in the Rohtak villages falls even now a little short of the demand of the Regular Settlement, the revenue of which was nearly Rs. 4,000 less than that of the last Summary Settlement. It is neeedless to go into further details on the point here, but it must be remembered that, while the old revenue was supposed to represent two-thirds of the net produce, the present demand is limited to half. The demands on the villages were never realised in full, balances kept continually accruing, and large remissions had to be made in unfavourable seasons; and though such a climax of misery as Mr. Ibbetson has described in Pánipat, was never reached in Rohtak, there is no doubt that the injudiciously heavy revenue must have greatly retarded the progress of the district. The only other point requiring mention is the fact that (as will have been gathered from the above account,) the Kharkhauda-Mándauthí villages now in Sámpla received four Summary Settlements like Gohána, and the Rohtak-Berí villages now in the eastern *tahsíl*, five Summary Settlements. The demand of each Settlement for the *tahsíl* was as follows :—

	Kharkhauda-Mandauthí Villages. Rs.	*Rohtak-Berí Villages.* Rs.
1st Summary Settlement	1,83,707	Not known.
2nd „ „	1,72,234	49,843
3rd „ „	1,71,006	53,406
4th „ „	1,76,104	59,083
5th „ „	None	57,905

The success of a series of short Summary Settlements had not been such in North India as to induce the Government to adhere rigidly to the system; and as in 1805 Government became alive to the fact that leases for three years, and even five years, were better than

Chapter V, B.

Land and Land Revenue.

The Regular Settlement.

for one year, so the truth also gradually dawned that a lease for about the period of a man's full strength was the best to induce him to use his utmost efforts to extend his cultivation. Accordingly, in 1837-38, a regular thirty-year Settlement of the Kharkhauda-Mándàuthí and Rohtak-Berí *tahsíls* was made by Mr. C. Gubbins, and of Goháua in the next year by Mr. M. R. Gubbins: Mehím-Bhiwáni came under the hands of Mr. J. B. Mill in 1839-40. The manner in which the work was done in the three eastern *tahsíls* is fully described in the Assessment Reports of the Delhi territory, re-published by the Punjáb Government in 1874. Mr. Mill's report has not been printed. The result of the new Settlements, as compared with the last Summary Settlements, gave an increase of Rs. 14,642 as follows in the 295 estates :—

Tahsil	*Revenue of the last Summary Settlement.*		*Revenue of the Regular Settlement.*
	Rs.		Rs.
Gohána :			
83 estates ...	2,39,542	...	2,42,613
Rohtak :			
83 Rohtak-Beri estates	1,91,570	...	1,95,771
28 Mehim estates ...	67,705	...	59,639
Total ...	2,59,275	...	2,55,410
Sámpla :			
68 Kharkhauda-Mándauthí estates ...	1,76,104	...	1,93,962
21 Rohtak-Beri estates	57,905	...	56,095
12 Delhi estates ...	13,764	...	13,152
Total ...	2,47,773	...	2,63,209
Grand total 295	7,46,590	...	7,61,232

The new demand was never collected in full. It remained in force apparently some two or three years, while the Revised Assessment, which was immediately ordered, as will be seen, was being completed, and at the end of this time the outstanding balances were remitted; but information is not very clear on this point. At any rate the Board of Revenue became convinced that the land revenue was pitched too high throughout the Delhi territory; and that it was idle to expect villages which had always been hitherto in arrears, and were hardly recovering from the effects of two famines and a great sickness, to pay a revenue higher than any as yet demanded of them. When a Ját community does not pay its rent, it may be taken as an incontrovertible fact that it cannot do so, and that the rent is abnormally high. During the latter years of the currency of the Summary Settlements, cultivation had fallen off in Mehím and had been stationary in Rohtak, but had increased in Gohána, thanks to the opening of the canal, by one-fourth; there had also been an increase in Sámpla, no doubt, but on this point there are no statistics. Fourteen estates only refused to engage for payment of the new demand, but this proved nothing, as the people had been long accustomed to accept the announcement of a revenue, which they could not, and did not, pay. Of these, eight were in Gohána, and three each in Rohtak and Sámpla ; in Mehím, which was the most highly over-assessed *tahsíl* of all, there were no refusals. Six of the Gohána villages were farmed for 30 years each ; the other two, with the six estates of the central *tahsíls*, were made over two strangers for

Chapter V, B.

Land and Land Revenue.

The Revised Assessment.

twelve years only. The high revenue authorities wisely and rightly considered that the Settlement proposed could not be expected to work at all, still less to work satisfactorily; and under their orders a complete revision of assessment was carried out with the following results, as compared with that first proposed :—

Tahsíl	*Regular Settlement Demand.* Rs.	*Revised Demand.* Rs.
Gohána:		
83 estates ...	2,42,613	2,27,016
Rohtak:		
83 estates ...	1,95,771	1,40,127
28 estates ...	59,639	38,703
Total ...	2,55,410	1,78,830
Sámpla:		
58 estates ...	1,93,962	1,76,676
21 estates ...	56,095	40,549
12 estates ...	13,152	16,692
Total ...	2,63,209	2,33,917
Grand total 295 ...	7,61,232	6,39,763

This was a reduction of Rs. 1,21,469, or 16 per cent., from the demand originally fixed, and of Rs. 1,06,827, or 14 per cent., from that of the last Summary Settlement; and whereas the revenue of the Regular Settlement had been Rs. 4,500 higher than that of the combined result of the *highest* Summary Settlement of each group of estates, the amended Settlement gave a demand nearly Rs. 30,000 less than that of the *lowest* Summary Settlement of each set. Two-thirds of the lightening of the burthen was made in the estates then or now in the Rohtak *tahsíl*; comparatively little reduction was needed in Gohána where canal irrigation was rapidly extending. The apparent increase of the revenue in the Delhi villages is not a real one, as may be seen from the incidence of the new revenue per acre of cultivation given below: it was caused by the addition to the Rent Roll at this time of the revenue of a *jágír* village. The reduction given in the Rohtak *tahsíl* might perhaps have been partially recovered by a system of progressive demands, commencing after ten years, but it was not perhaps easy to foresee in 1840 that an unbroken series of good seasons for 20 years was about to set in. The incidence on cultivation of the demands of the Regular and amended Settlements was as follows :—

	Incidence per acre of Cultivation. *Regular Settlement.* Rs. As. P.	*Amended Settlement.* Rs. As. P.
Gohána:		
82 estates ...	1 15 4	1 14 5
Rohtak:		
82 estates ...	1 6 6	1 0 2
28 Mehím estates	1 4 5	0 13 3
Sámpla.		
68 estates ...	1 12 4	1 9 10
21 Rohtak estates	1 6 5	1 0 3
12 Delhi estates	1 3 0	1 2 8

Results of the revision.

The righteousness of the policy pursued in lessening the burden of the revenue is seen in the steady and great progress which the district has made since that step was taken. From that date the cultivation of the present *tahsíls* has increased in Gohána 38½ per cent., in Rohtak 57 per cent., and in Sâmpla nearly 9 per cent., and,

Chapter V, B.
Land and Land Revenue.
Results of the Revision.

except in Rohtak, cultivation has now almost reached its utmost limit. Of the advance made, the whole of that in Sámpla took place between 1840 and 1847 A.D., three-fifths in Rohtak, and half in Gohána; thus showing what efforts the people were willing to make when they had once received terms profitable to themselves as well as Government. Irrigation during the same time has increased by 75 per cent. in Sámpla, 53 per cent. nearly in Gohána, and 46 per cent. in Rohtak; the first eight years of the Settlement saw all of the advance in Sámpla, one-third in Gohána, and one-half in Rohtak. From 1840-1857, if the returns of the Revenue Reports are to be trusted, Rohtak was the only district in the North-Western Provinces which showed a clean balance sheet in every year; and the present prosperity of the district more than bears out the words of Mr. Thomason in 1846, when he wrote:—"There can be no doubt of the "justice and policy of the extensive reductions made at the last Settle- "ments. The Board deserve much praise for having insisted on them "as they did, and will no doubt now review with satisfaction the "happy results of the principles which they then advocated." The revenue demand for the above villages, according to the Rent-Roll of the last year before the present Settlement commenced, was as follows:—

Tahsíl.	1873-74. Rs.
Gohána	2,23,837
Rohtak	1,76,822
Sámpla	2,30,369
Total	6,31,028

This is less than the revenue fixed in 1840 by Rs. 8,300. The causes of the decrease are principally reductions of assessment on account of the development of saline efflorescence, amounting to some Rs. 5,500, and grants of revenue-free lands to the value of Rs. 3,500; about Rs. 2,000 have been added to the roll by the lapse of revenue-free grants, and the sum is balanced by petty reductions made from unknown causes before 1857, or on account of land taken up for Government purposes and the like.

Revised Settlement Record.

By Act VIII of 1846 it was provided that the currency of the Rohtak Settlement should last till July 1st, 1870. Before this Act was passed, the Rohtak district had been temporarily abolished in May 1841, and re-established in March 1842, as has been already said: this was done with the object of lessening expenditure on establishment, but the experiment was found not to work well, and had to be abandoned. Between 1843 and 1845, a Revised Record of Rights (which must be distinguished from the Revised Assessment of 1838-40) was made. The papers prepared at the Regular Settlement were very incomplete; they showed the cultivated lands only according to scale, and the uncultivated lands were merely sketched in. This was due to the latter not bearing any share of the revenue, and to no one, therefore, caring to have them properly recorded. But when large waste areas were broken up, it became important and necessary to define rights in them, and with this object the new papers were prepared. Though rough according to present ideas, they were a great improvement on the former ones, especially as re-

Chapter V, B.
Land and Land Revenue.

gards the record of ownership and rights of hereditary cultivation. The faired copies were probably more complete than those which we now possess; but they all perished in the flames of the Record Office in May 1857, and the papers now existing are either the *patwáris'* copies made in 1847, or else transcripts from them; in some cases, where no such duplicates were procurable, a rough new record was made up by the *tahsildars* after the Mutiny.

Jhajjar and Bahádurgárh villages. Settlements of the Nawabs.

We come now to the 219 estates added to Rohtak within the last 25 years. Three Summary Settlements of each country were made by its respective rulers, of which the first two were sufficiently moderate, and the last so high as to be a merely nominal demand. The revenue of the third Summary Settlement was as follows, with an incidence pretty near that given below, and which is calculated on the cultivated area of our Summary Settlement in 1858-59:—

Description.	*Number of Villages.*	*Revenue.* Rs.	*Incidence per acre of cultivation.* Rs. As. P.
Bahádurgarh villages	... 21	... 34,875	... 1 10 3
Jhajjar villages	... 190	.. 2,67,017	... 1 3 10
Jhajjar villages in Sámpla ...	5	... 12,875	... 1 0 9
Jhajjar and Bahádurgarh villages in Rohtak	... 3	... 1,845	... 0 7 6
Total	... 219	3,16,612	......

The incidence in Bahádurgarh was extraordinarily high, when it is considered that no villages were receiving canal irrigation in the time of the Nawáb, and that only four enjoyed a scanty share of the floods which might overflow from the Najafgarh *jhil.* The incidence in Jhajjar was also very high, when it is remembered that a large number of the wells now existing have been sunk since 1862. Besides the revenue demand there were under the Nawábs a number of other exactions petty in themselves, but considerable in the aggregate, as is common in Native States and the consequence was that, whole villages in the Jhajjar territory were deserted, and many cultivators fled even from the strongest estates. The Commissioner of Delhi, for years before 1857, was besieged by fugitives demanding justice against the last Nawáb. In Bahádurgarh, owing to the utter incapacity and weakness of the ruler, things never came to so bad a pass as in Jhajjar, because the villagers simply defied the Nawáb, and he was unable to collect the revenue. It may be mentioned here that the Nawábs were not lords of the soil. The grants of their territories will be found in the Punjáb Volume of Mr. (now Sir C. U.) Aitchison's Treaties, and the terms of these grants show that they were in reality mere service *jágírs* of an unusually large extent. No doubt the rulers were absolute owners in estates which they had reclaimed from the waste and founded themselves; but the grant in no way affected the status of the villagers of the estates then existing, who remained owners of the soil, as they had been for centuries before. Their right was never contested by the Nawábs; and the people sold and mortgaged lands as freely under their rule as under our Government, and they were entered as proprietors of the soil in their Settlement Records as in ours.

British Summary and Regular Settlements.

After the territories of the two Nawábs had been resumed, Mr. J. S. Campbell made a Summary Settlement of their villages in Jhajjar and Sámpla, and those in Rohtak were settled by the Deputy

Chapter V, B.

Land and Land Revenue.

British Summary and Regular Settlements.

Commissioner for the time being. Mr. Campbell's Report for the Nawáb's Jhajjar *tahsíl* was submitted in June 1858, and that for the other *parganas*, including Bádli and Bahádurgarh, in August. The Financial Commissioner considered the general assessments fair, and in this opinion the Chief Commissioner concurred; adding that if after a year's experience they were found to be too high, they should be at once reduced in Bádli and Bahádurgarh; the revenue fixed was thought to be quite as high as was safe. These Summary Settlements worked pretty well until the Regular Settlement was completed, and a reduction was made in one case only, though in *pargana* Kánaundah it was found necessary to grant an immediate revision, which resulted in a demand less by 16 per cent. than that at first proposed. In recommending this reduction the Commissioner wrote thus of the tract: "Owing to the "grievous oppression under the late Nawáb and his predecessor, "the population has been thinned and the remnant left with a hopeless, "haggard look. This *pargana,* in short, has been ground down to "the very limit of endurance." Kánaundah was, no doubt, in a worse plight than the Bádli and Jhajjar *tahsíls*, but they, too, had been terribly straitened by the revenue exactions of their late ruler. When the Summary Settlements were sanctioned, it was ordered that a Regular Settlement should at once be set about and completed. In 1860, Rái Pertab Sing was placed in charge of the work, which, however, was not completed till 1863. During its progress a Revenue Survey was effected of the whole confiscated territory of the Nawábs: there seems also to have been an earlier survey, probably made about 1830-35. The Report of the Regular Settlement was submitted in January of that year by the Deputy Commissioner of Rohtak, of which district the remaining Jhajjar territory had meanwhile become the southern *tahsíl.* The Financial Commissioner considered the assessments proposed to be moderate and fairly distributed, and anticipated that they would be collected without difficulty, and they were sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor. The period of the Regular Settlement was fixed so as to end conterminously with that of the rest of the district in 1870.* The figures of the two Settlements of the villages still in Rohtak were as follows:—

	Assessment of Summary Settlement.	*Assessment of Regular Settlement.*
	Rs.	Rs.
Bahádurgarh villages ...	25,815 ...	27,755
Jhajjar estates—190	2,17,885 ...	2,14,775
Ditto (5) in Sámpla ...	10,305 ...	10,205
Jhajjar and Bahádurgarh villages (3) in Rohtak ..	1,825 ..	1,861
Total ..	2,55,830 ..	2,54,596

* NOTE.—The correspondence on the (1) Summary and (2) Regular Settlements will be found under (1) Deputy Commissioner Jhajjar's No. 102 of 26th June 1858; Commissioner's Nos. 58 of 17th July and 91 of 25th August; Financial Commissioner's Nos. 387—3022 of 24th July and 651 of 1st September; Chief Commissioner's No. 671 of 3rd August; (2) Deputy Commissioner Rohtak's No. 18 of 17th January 1863; Commissioner's No. 22 of 2nd March; Financial Commissioner's Nos. 187-963 of 23rd March; and Government Punjáb's No. 265 of 30th March.

Chapter V, B.

Land and Land Revenue.

British Summary and Regular Settlements.

This was a reduction of 19 per cent. from the demand of the last Summary Settlements of the Nawábs. The current revenue demand of 1878-79 is Rs. 2,58,238; a reduction of Rs. 10 each has taken place in the eastern Bahádurgarh and Rohtak villages, and an increase of Rs. 3,662 (due to the creation of new estates, and to the lapse of revenue-free grants) has occurred in the Jhajjar *tahsíl*. The Bahádurgarh and Jhajjar villages are still, as a rule, distinctly less strong than the adjoining estates of the old Rohtak district; but they are far stronger now than when we received them in 1858, and it may be hoped that during the next 30 years most of them will advance to a pitch of prosperity as general as that prevailing elsewhere in the district.

The revenue demand for the whole district may now be put together thus:—

The whole district.	*Regular Settlement.* Rs.	*Demand of* 1878-79. Rs.
295 old villages	.. 6,39,763	6,31,415
219 new villages	.. 2,54,596	2,58,238
Total 514 estates	.. 8,94,359	8,89,653

This demand is distributed as follows in the present four *tahsíls*:—

	Regular Settlement.	*Demand of* 1878-79.
	Rs.	Rs.
Gohána	.. 2 27,016	2,23,933
Rohtak	... 1,80,691	1,78,678
Sámpla	.. 2,71,877	2,68,605
Jhajjar	... 2,14,775	2,18,437
Total	... 8,94,359	8,89,653

Results of former Settlement for the whole district.

Since 1858 A.D. a sum of Rs. 4,60,434, or rather more than half a year's revenue, has been remitted; the remissions took place entirely in the famine years of 1861-62, and 1868-69, except for a sum of Rs. 3,300. A further sum of Rs. 4,71,031 was for a time suspended, but ultimately collected; of this Rs. 1,60,396 belonged to the drought of 1877-78, although suspended eighteen months later, Rs. 62,623 to the earlier year of famine, and Rs. 1,55,540 to the later. Nearly half the remissions made were given in the Rohtak *tahsíl*, and about three-fifths of the further sum suspended will be found there also; the suspensions given in Gohána, over and above the remissions, were very small. Except in the three years mentioned, the revenue has always been paid with the greatest ease and promptitude. On an average 732 coercive processes a year since 1860 have been issued for the collection of revenue; this is something less than 1½ per estate yearly. The numbers are pretty much the same in all four *tahsíls*; but their issue is generally made without any system, and proves almost nothing as to the facility or otherwise with which the revenue is collected. It remains only to notice briefly the area sold and mortgaged under the old revenue demand in order to close the account of the previous fiscal history of the district. The area affected was unfortunately largely increased during recent Settlement operations by the drought of 1877-78, and the policy of collecting the revenue without any suspensions in that year. The area sold during past Settlement has been 12,093 acres only, or 1¼ per cent. of the lands of the district, of which separate

Remissions. Suspensions.

Coercive processes.

Area sold.

Chapter V, B.

Land and Land Revenue.

possession is held; the smallest area sold is in Sámpla, the largest in Jhajjar, 8,669 acres passed to the hands of fellow agriculturists and 3,424 acres to non-agriculturists. The small area acquired by the last class in Jhajjar is noticeable. Statistics of area and price will be found in Chapter IV (pp. 104, 105).

Area mortgaged.

The area mortgaged amounts to 49,184 acres, or 5 per cent. of the separately-held lands of the district. Here, again, a larger area is held by brother-cultivators than by strangers, but in nearly all cases the average mortgage money due to the latter is less than to the former, whereas with sales it was the very reverse. The mortgage debt amounts to about ⅔ of the revenue of a single year. More than half the area affected is in the Rohtak *tahsíl;* in this *tahsíl* only do outsiders hold in mortgage a larger area than agriculturists: the lands in question belong principally to the Ranghars. Possession is usually given to the mortgagee; if the mortgagor retains the land in his own hands, he pays the revenue, and such a mortgage is called *ár rahn.* In the Gohána *tahsíl* the mortgage money per acre is higher than the selling price; this is due to five-elevenths of the mortgaged area being canal-irrigated, while only one-fifth of the lands sold was so. In Jhajjar the two prices are much the same; in the other two *tahsíls* the latter far exceeds the former. Statistics of area and price will be found in Chapter IV (pp. 104, 105).

Results of former Settlements.

There is little more to say under this head of previous fiscal history. It will have been gathered from the foregoing account that the recent revenue administration of the district has been sound and successful, and that in consequence the tract itself has made immense advances. Besides the material progress testified to by the increase of cultivation and irrigation we have the facts of increase of population and cattle, improved communications, better markets, extension of the more valuable crops, higher prices, and (as a consequence of all) a vastly increased value of land.

The present Settlement.

Revision of Settlement.

The Regular Settlement was revised between the years 1873 and 1879. For three years of this time Mr. Purser held charge of the operations, which were commenced under his superintendence. They were completed by Mr. Fanshawe, and reported by him in 1880.

Assessment Circles.

At the present Settlement the district has been divided off into 18 Assessment Circles as follows:—

Tahsíl.	Number.	Name of Circle.	Position, &c.
Gohána ...	1	Western rain-land ...	Situated high on west border.
" ...	2	Central canal ...	On the main Rohtak canal.
" ...	3	Eastern rain-land ...	Between the two canal circles.
" ...	4	Eastern canal ...	On the eastern border of the tahsíl.
Rohtak ...	5	Canal ...	On the tail of the Rohtak canal.
" ...	6	Eastern rain-land ...	On the eastern border of the *tahsíl.*
" ...	7	Central " ...	In the centre of the *tahsíl.*
" ...	8	Rájpúts " ...	Below the central circle.

Chapter V, B.

Land and Land Revenue.

Assessment circles.

Tahsíl.	Number.	Name of Circle.	Position, &c.
Rohtak ...	9	Northern " ...	Above the central circle.
" ...	10	West " ...	West of the central circle.
Sámpla ...	11	Canal ...	On north-east border.
" ...	12	Rain-land ...	Comprises ⅔ of the tahsíl.
" ...	13	Dahri or flood-land ...	In south-east corner.
Jhajjar ...	14	Ditto ...	Along the east border.
" ...	15	*Rousli cháhí*, or well-irrigated loam.	West of the flood circle and in the centre.
" ...	16	*Rousli báráni* or unirrigated loam.	Along the north border.
" ...	17	*Bhúr chahát pukta*, of sandy soil and lined wells.	Above and below the *rousli cháhi* and next circle.
" ...	18	*Bhúr cháhat khám*, of sandy soil and unlined wells.	West of the *rousli cháhi* circle.

These circles, with the exception of those in *tahsíl* Rohtak (where the character of the owners in one part, and the former excessively light revenue in other parts, made it necessary to sub-divide the rain-land portion of the *tahsíl*) are formed entirely with regard to the presence or otherwise of irrigation and its nature. Four Circles include all the canal land; two embrace the area naturally flooded; and three contain the well-lands, leaving half the number to comprise all the rain-lands, of which five are in the Rohtak *tahsíl*. The villages are distributed among the circles as follows:—

Name of Circle.	Number of Circles.	Number of villages in Circles.	Area, acres.	Percentage of area to whole.
Canal	4	107	253,665	22
Well	3	111	166,939	14
Flooded	2	53	90,328	8
Rain-land...	9	240	642,615	56
Total	18	511	1,153,547	100

The central canal circle of Gohána and the canal circle of Rohtak are continuations of one and the same tract; so are the eastern canal circle of Gohána and the canal circle of Sámpla, while the two naturally flooded portions of the district also adjoin one another. The rain-land circles occupy the whole of the centre and west of the district, and throw up two long arms to the north, where the wedge-shaped central canal circles run down into the plain. In previous Settlements, the rain-land tracts of each of the northern *tahsíls* were treated as a whole; this, as regards Gohána and Rohtak, was a mistake, but the present western villages of the latter belonged then to Mehím: any difficulty was got over by assessing the eastern villages much above rates and the western ones below.

Increase in cultivation.

The following table shows the cultivated and irrigated areas as they stood at the Regular Settlement:—

Increase in cultivation.

Tahsil.	Area in acres.									
					Cultivated.					Total area.
	Revenue-free.	Unculturable.	Culturable.	Fallow.	Canal.	Wells.	Naturally flooded.	Rain-land.	Total.	
Gohána ...	6,348	7,588	74,239	6,935	41,356	...	...	77,250	118,606	213,716
Rohtak ...	320	12,635	153,821	19,382	7,279	361	...	181,491	189,131	375,289
Sámpla ...	13	12,931	51,622	4,022	12,781	1,391	...	176,760	190,932	259,520
Jhajjar ...	3,525	34,405	49,711	23,299	...	14,605	8,617	156,264	178,886	289,826
Total ...	10,206	67,559	329,393	53,638	61,416	16,357	8,017	591,765	677,555	1,138,351

The figures in this return are those of 1838 A.D. for the old estates of the district, and of 1862 for the Jhajjar and Bahádurgarh villages. They cannot be accepted as absolutely correct, for in Sámpla the royal *jágír* (*taiúl*) villages had to be included in the *khálsa* estates, and there is no detail forthcoming of the area naturally flooded in that *tahsíl* at the Settlement of 1862. The area of the Government grass preserves, which was then nearly 12,000 acres, is not included in Jhajjar. The old unculturable area is shown so low as it is in the northern *tahsíls* because the tanks, roads, &c., in the culturable jungle lands were also classed as culturable; in Jhajjar there must have been some mistake in the classification of unculturable soil. The areas of the present Settlement are given below, and show the increase which is noted beneath each column:—

Tahsil.	Area in acres.									
					Cultivated.					Total area.
	Revenue-free.	Unculturable.	Culturable.	Fallow.	Canal lands.	Well-lands	Flooded lands.	Rain-lands.	Total.	
Gohána ...	436	13,901	30,191	1,006	63,342	506	25	10,564	169,525	215,056
Rohtak ...	2,797	19,231	55,268	4,124	11,531	470	...	28,504	297,044	378,464
Sámpla ...	1,285	16,035	29,536	341	22,002	2.371	911	189,297	214,581	261,778
Jhajjar ...	10,991	17,387	48,341	8,262	...	18,988	8,604	185,676	213,268	298,249
Total ...	15,509	66,554	163,336	13,733	96,875	22,335	9,540	765,665	894,415	1,153,547
Increase per cent. ...	...	...	...	...	57	37	19	29	32	1

It has already been stated that much of the advance in the three northern *tahsíls* made since 1838 took place in the first ten years of the Settlement. Besides the fact of the great increase of the area irrigated from the canals, it must be borne in mind that irrigation has become much more certain than it was formerly, owing to the better management of the canals. The increase in population has been noticed in Chapter III (pp. 41—43); judging from the figures in *tahsíl* Gohána, the general increase in the northern *tahsíls* cannot have been one of less than 25 per cent. since 1840; the increase in Jhajjar, during eight years since 1868, was 8 per cent. Cattle also have increased very

Increase of population.

Increase of cattle.

Chapter V, B.

Land and Land Revenue.

Miscellaneous income.

largely in numbers, though here again we have no perfectly reliable figures; the increase in Gohána from 1853 to 1875 was one of two-fifths, and it has probably not been much less in the other *tahsíls*. The miscellaneous income gained by the sale of cattle, fodder and *ghi*, and by the hiring out of carts for carrying, etc., was found on enquiry to be very considerable, and in good times it is probable that it may amount to nearly one-half of the Government revenue. The rise in prices which took place between the Regular and revised Settlements has been fully discussed in Chapter IV (pp. 104, 105.).

Extension of more valuable crops.

It has been seen how largely the better and more valuable crops have been introduced since 1838, which is more or less another way of putting the increase of irrigation, though not entirely so; communications have been greatly improved, and the effect is partly seen in the rise of prices. There is no reason to believe that the soil has deteriorated generally to any material degree, though no doubt some of the older lands need more ploughings now, and perhaps even then return a less yield than they used to do thirty years ago.

Character of the seasons.

Such are the facts which the assessing officers had to consider with regard to the advance made by the district. On the other hand, it had to be borne in mind that the tract was one where the seasons are notoriously uncertain in their character. In the last 33 years before 1878-79, there have been twelve average seasons, eleven above the average (*viz.*, six good and five better than average), and ten below the average (including three inferior, four distinctly bad, and three of actual famine). The number of years in which the crops failed badly, or almost entirely, is nearly one-fourth of the whole, a circumstance which shows how productive the soil must be in ordinary years, if its produce has to suffice, and does suffice, to supply the food necessary to enable the people to live in bad seasons as well. Since so great an area of jungle land has been brought under cultivation, it has become necessary to sow a larger area than formerly with fodder crops for the cattle; and while the advance of population has been beneficial to the district in general, the pressure in some parts, and especially in the canal estates, has become serious, while in other villages the evil effects of swamping have caused an actual diminution in the numbers of the people.

Small culturable area left.

The villages generally have advanced and grown stronger no doubt, but the room left for further expansion of cultivation is very limited, except in parts of Rohtak and in Jhajjar; it was impossible, therefore, in framing proposals, to discount any increase of the cultivated area during the ensuing Settlement. Moreover, it is not at all probable that the canal-irrigated area will increase largely, although irrigation may be withdrawn from some estates and transferred to others; the sinking of new wells, on the other hand, involves an outlay of capital which requires the profits of a good many years to recoup it. It had further to be remembered, that although

Increase of Cesses and Water rates.

the revenue demand itself had fallen off rather than increased, yet the burthen on account of cesses had risen from Rs. 8 to Rs. 16-4 per cent., and that it would be necessary to add to it a further charge of at least 3 per cent. more. Besides, as regards the canal villages, the cost of water had increased three-fold since 1838, and had become more than double since 1865.

Chapter V, B.

Land and Land Revenue.

Basis of assessment.

The orders of Government for the assessment of the district were to the following effect. The general principle to be followed was that the Government demand should not exceed the estimated value of half the net produce of an estate, or, in other words, half the net produce received by a landlord in money or kind. Special attention was to be paid to produce rents where existing; but, as has been seen above, such rents are hardly to be found in Rohtak. The habits and character of the people, the proximity of markets, the facilities of communication, the incidence of past assessments, and the existence of profits from grazing and the like, were to be taken into account in estimating the land-revenue demand. When the gross assessment of each circle had been framed on these principles, soil rates were to be deduced from them, and the results were to be reported for sanction, so as to form the basis of the assessment of the estates. The tests which existed, with which to compare the results deduced from the rates fixed, were but scanty—one-sixth of the gross produce, such rent figures as could be found, the present and former demands on estates whose material resources were much the same now as they had been at the former Settlement, and the increase of cultivation, irrigation, population, &c. It was impossible to fix plough rates which would be otherwise than misleading, because no less than 8,474 ploughs, out of a total of 45,129, were found to be used to cultivate lands in other villages as well as in that to which they belonged. Well rates were not devised in Jhajjar, as they had not been customary on the country-side before.

Revenue rates. Canal lands.

Separate rates were framed for each class of irrigated soil, and each kind of unirrigated. Those on canal lands varied from Rs. 2-12 per acre, in the centre of Gohána, and in Sámpla, to Rs. 2-8 on the Gohána eastern border, and Rs. 2-6 in Rohtak; the variations were made according to the certainty and facilities of irrigation or otherwise. The question of the dry assessment of canal irrigated lands and of owner's rates will be dealt with presently.

Well lands.

The highest well rate per acre was proposed in the flood circles, where nearly all the wells are sweet, and the depth to the water is least; in Jhajjar, where the floods are more certain, it was fixed at Rs. 3 per acre, and in Sámpla at Rs. 2-12: the last rate was also adopted in the Jhajjar central well circle, and the canal circle in Sámpla; the two *bhúr* circles of Jhajjar had rates of Rs. 2-4 and Rs. 2, and in the other *tahsíls* (where the well area is very limited) the rate varied from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 2. Taking the incidence per acre of the result of the well rates throughout the Jhajjar *tahsíl*, and applying it to the average well acre of 12 acres, we have an average assessment of Rs. 31-8 per well.

Flooded lands.

The rate for flooded lands in Jhajjar was fixed at Rs. 2-4, and in Sámpla at 4 annas less. As has been already said, no system of fluctuating assessment based on crop rates was thought necessary for any of the flooded villages. The manured lands were assessed from Rs. 1-8 to 1-3 per acre, but there is little manured land not also irrigated, as will be seen below.

Rain lands.

The stiffer soils were rated highest in the Sáhibi depressions, *viz.*, at Rs. 1-1 per acre; Rs. 1-4 was the rate in Sámpla and Gohána, and about Rs. 1-1 elsewhere. The best *rausli* in the northern and eastern *tahsíls* was assessed at Rs. 1-2 to

Chapter V, B.

Land and Land Revenue.

1-3 per acre, and in the rest of the district at Rs. 1-0 to 0-12-6, omitting the three westernmost circles of the Rohtak *tahsíl*. The *bhúr* in Jhajjar includes much fair soil; while in the northern *tahsíls* only the very poorest has been so classified; it therefore bears a higher rate of 12 to 11 annas per acre in Jhajjar, and a lower one of 10 annas to 8 annas 6 pie in the north; where the culturable area exceeded one-fifth of that cultivated, the excess was assessed at from 4 annas to 2 annas per acre. The three western circles in Rohtak were too lightly assessed at last Settlement to be able to bear assessment at nearly the same rates as the rest of the *tahsíl*; accordingly in them the rate for the better soils varied from 12 annas 6 pie to 9 annas 6 pie; for *rausli* from 11 annas 6 pie to 8 annas 6 pie, and for *bhúr* from 6 annas to 5 annas. In these tracts, as well as in the western circle of Gohána, it will be possible to enhance the revenue rates at next Settlement; the soils, as such, are quite as good as those in Jhajjar; at the present Settlement, however, the increase taken was as high as it was considered safe to demand, amounting as it did, in some cases, to one of from 50 to 70 per cent.

Lightly assessed circles.

Result of Rates.

The result of the rates proposed and sanctioned may be shown thus according to the different soils of each *tahsíl*, together with the percentage of the revenue which each kind bears to the whole demand :—

Description of lands.	Gohána.	Rohtak.	Sámpla.	Jhajjar.	Total.	Per-centage.
	Rs As	Rs. As.	Rs As	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	
Canal	1,69,331 12	27,284 0	61,297 8	......	2,57 913 4	24
Well	999 11	950 0	4,800 4	49.755 8	56,505 7	6
Flooded	.. ...	......	1,474 0	20,028 8	21,502 8	2
Manured	501 0	167 9	3,953 4	793 4	5.415 1	1
Clay (1) Dakar	2,415 6	2,642 3	7.369 0	703 6	13,129 15	2
.. (2) Matiyar	2.721 12	11,588 14	19 996 14	12,076 14	14,384 6	4
Loam	1,06,109 12	2,00,690 9	1,79,706 4	95,765 14	5,82,271 5	55
Sandy	2.410 2	7,497 13	5,294 4	4,660 0	70,621 15	7
Culturable	1,173 15	1,604 8	834 4	55.419 12	8,272 11	8
Total	2,85.663 0	2,48,725 0	2,71,877 0	2,39.402 0	10,62,016 0	800
Former Revenue of Tahsíl ...	2,27,016 6	1,80,691 0	2,71,877 0	2,14,775 0	8,94,359 3	...

It may be noted that the unirrigated lands, which amount to 86 per cent. of the whole area, bear 69 per cent. only of the revenue; that the canal lands, which form but a little more than a tenth of the whole, are assessed with nearly one-fourth of the demand; and that in the case of the well and flood lands the proportions are 5 and 2 per cent. as against 2 and 1 per cent.

Increase of demand compared with development of resources.

The percentage of the increase of the revenue in each *tahsíl* over that fixed at last Settlement, may be compared as follows with the increase of its material resources since last Settlement :—

Tahsíl.	Percentage of increase of						
	Revenue.	Cultivation.	Irrigation.	Wells.	Population.	Cattle.	Prices.
Gohána ...	25·83	38	52	......	35?	60?	30-40 p. c.
Rohtak ...	39·69	57	46	......	60?	80?	ditto
Sámpla ...	4·72	9	78	28	15-20?	35?	ditto.
Jhajjar ...	11·77	22	24	26	15-20?	30?	20-25 p. c.
Total ...	18·73	32	51	26	......	......	......

Chapter V, B.

Land and Land Revenue.

The increase on the current revenue demand of each *tahsíl* is as follows: Gohána 27·22 per cent., Rohtak 41·21, Sámpla 6, Jhajjar 8·85, and for the whole district 19·19. The increase of cultivation in Jhajjar was considered by Mr. Purser to be nominal rather than real. The increase of irrigation in Gohána and Sámpla was no doubt largely foreseen and discounted at the last Settlement; this is proved, especially in the latter case, by the high revenue rates left untouched in the latter case, by the high revenue rates left untouched in the villages in which canal irrigation has chiefly developed, as compared with those in the adjoining villages still unirrigated; moreover, as has been seen, the whole increase nearly took place before 1847. In Jhajjar the unirrigated area recorded at this Settlement was somewhat over the real average, both as regards flooded lands and well lands. The measurements throughout the district were made in seasons fully average, and in Rohtak and Gohána in seasons above the average, *viz.*, the year of 1875, and the early months of 1876. The wells of Sámpla *tahsíl* are common in the flood circle only; the whole increase of wells has taken place there, and in that circle an increase in revenue of 27 per cent. was given by the rates proposed. The increase of wells in Jhajjar is more apparent than real, as although a great many new ones have been sunk, a great many also were deliberately put out of work at Rái Partab Singh's Settlement, and not a few have fallen out of use since 1862. Compared with the value of one-sixth of the gross produce (after deducting half the estimated sum from sugarcane, as virtually occupying the ground for two years [three seasons], the revenue now proposed is Rs. 10,61,871 as against Rs. 12,84,220). This test is not a good one where a large sugarcane area is concerned. The result of the rates approaches very nearly to $\frac{1}{7}$th of the value of the gross produce; and looking at the uncertainty of seasons in the district, the share taken is quite sufficient; the new revenue and cesses together amount to almost exactly the same value as $\frac{1}{6}$th of the gross produce.

Reasons for present estimates.

Final Assessment non-canal Circles.

The revenue actually assessed on the villages of the 14 assessment circles which remain after excluding those with canal irrigation, was as follows:—

Tahsíl.	Number of Circles.	Revenue by Rates.	Revenue Announced. Initial.	Revenue Announced. Final.	Loss from result of Rates.	Incidence of Revenue per acre of cultivation. Rs.	As.	P.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	As.	P.
Gohána	2	52,467	52,459	52,465	2	1	1	10
Rohtak	5	2,06,629	2,03,635	2,03,640	2,989	0	12	3
Sámpla	2	1,97,702	1,97,011	1,97,387	315	1	2	7
Jhajjar	5	2,39,202	2,32,599	2,38,490	712	1	1	4
Total ...	14	6,96,000	6,85,704	6,91,982	4,018	0	15	8

The progressive demands are due entirely to wells protected by leases granted on favourable terms, except as regards Rs. 400 in Rattanthal, Jhajjar. In Sámpla the flood-circle was assessed a good deal below rates, but this was nearly made up in the rain-land circle. In Jhajjar the loss caused by having to assess the Rájpút villages far below the result of rates was not entirely recovered else-

Chapter V, B.

Land and Land Revenue.

Final Assessment of non-canal circles.

where. A sum of Rs. 459 is included in the revenue of Zahidpúr, Jhajjar, on account of the profit which the owners receive from the salt manufacturers. The *hákimi* tax of 6 pie per maund is still taken by Government in addition; and, should the manufacture of salt ever fail, a reduction of assessment will have to be made to the village as far as the Rs. 459 are concerned (see Financial Commissioner's No. 758 of 30th June 1879, and Government Punjab's No. 955 of 22nd August). The revenue fixed is throughout moderate and equable, and will be paid with promptness in ordinary years. Some of the Rájpút villages in the south of Jhajjar will, no doubt, find their burdens very heavy, although exceedingly lightly assessed as compared with the adjoining estates; but these are held by men who must be driven out in the end. To quote Mr. Lyall's words: "They are fit only for the position of tenants living from hand to "mouth, with no credit to pledge, and compelled to work by the "necessity of living and by compulsion from above." There is little else to add on the assessment of these villages.

Facts for future consideration.

The possible entire failure of the Sáhibi-Indori floods, the spread of *dáb* grass, or salt efflorescence in the flood and some well villages, the falling out of use of wells in any well estates, and the drifting of sand over cultivation, are the main dangers which may be anticipated, in addition to the unfortunate flooding of villages by the canal in Sámpla.

Assessment of canal villages.

In the assessment of the canal villages, it was necessary to frame "owners' rates" under Act VIII of 1873. When the Settlements of the old Delhi territory were commenced, it was determined that the wet and dry assessment of the lands irrigated by the Western Jumná canal should be fixed separately, and not in a lump sum, as had been the case formerly. It was also decided, after much consideration and consultation, to fix the owners' rates according to the "proportional method;" that is, to make them a fixed portion of the rates for the use of water, or occupiers' rates. The law laid down that the owners' rate must not exceed the difference of the wet and dry rates adopted, and the Punjab Government laid down that

Owners' rates.

it should be a simple fixed fraction of the occupiers' rates; to reconcile these two orders, based on very different sets of circumstances, and to secure the full revenue of the canal tracts fell to the share of the Settlement Officer. In Sámpla Mr. Purser decided to take one-half of the occupiers' rate as the nearest simple fraction to represent the owners' rate, and the same result was arrived at for the other two *tahsíls* also; this had already been the case in Panipat, and afterwards became the case throughout the lands watered by the Western Jumná canal in the three districts of Karnal, Delhi and Rohtak. The canal lands were assessed separately at the lump wet rates, and then at the ordinary dry rates of the circle, according to the kind of soils; the difference between the results of the two sets of rates gave the owners' rate. This was then compared with the incidence of the average occupiers' rates paid for the last ten years, and the nearest simple fraction of the occupiers' rates to represent the difference of the wet and dry rates was found to be a half. But as the average canal irrigated area of the period adopted was a good

Loss on owners' rates.

deal less than that shown by Settlement measurements, the result of the dry assessment of Settlement canal lands added to the owners'

Chapter V, B.

Land and Land Revenue.

Loss on owners rates.

rates calculated at half occupiers' rates on the average departmental area, failed to give the full revenue resulting from the assessment of canal lands at lump wet rates. Even taking the Settlement canal area, and applying to it the incidence of the occupiers' rate per acre on the departmental area, there was still a loss of nearly Rs. 13,000, or about 4 per cent. of the whole revenue of the canal circles, assessing the canal lands at the proposed lump rates. The figures may be shown as follows :—

Name of Circle.	Revenue by Lump Rates.	Revenue by Separate Rates.			Loss by Separate Rates.	Owners' Rates on Settlement area.
		Dry Rates.	Owners' rates at half of average occupiers'.	Total.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
Gohána, Central ...	1,89,166	1,14,319	57,406	1,71,725	17,441	63,656
" East ...	44,031	27,361	13,824	41,185	2,846	15,451
Rohtak ...	45,802	31,190	12,911	44,101	1,701	14,439
Sámpla ...	87,023	56,169	25,934	82,103	4,920	30,548
Total ...	3,66,022	2,29,039	1,10,075	3,39,114	26,908	1,24,094

Enhancement of the dry revenue.

But as the owners' rate portion could not be conveniently raised it became necessary to increase the dry assessment of canal irrigated lands. All these points were discussed in detail in a separate report on the owners' rates, and in the orders passed on it; these papers have been printed, and have been bound up with the Assessment Reports, where they may be consulted (Proceedings, Punjab Government, No. 13 of October 1879). The general upshot was that incidence of the dry revenue on the *canal* lands was raised from Re. 1-4-1 to Re. 1-9-0 per acre in the Gohána central circle; from Re. 1-4-1 to Re. 1-6 in the Gohána eastern circle; from Re. 1-4-7 to Re. 1-9 in the Sámpla circle; and from Re. 1-1-8 to Re. 1-4 in the Rohtak circle. These rates were not, of course, applied to the canal lands alone as they stood. The result of their application to the canal lands in their dry aspect was added to the assessment of the remaining unirrigated lands of the circles, and the whole was redisdributed by a single rate over all the lands with the result as noted in the margin. It was admitted that under the new system the dry assessment of some estates would be much above a true one, and even above what could be fairly realised from the village if canal irrigation was entirely or perhaps very largely withdrawn, and it was ordered that such cases should be noticed in the Village Note-books, and this was accordingly done. Mr. Purser was of opinion that the dry revenue

Circle.	Incidence per acre of dry revenue on whole lands of the circle.	
	Former.	Now.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Gohána, Central ...	1 2 10	1 5 1
" Eastern ...	1 2 11	1 5 5
Rohtak ...	1 0 7	1 1 5
Sámpla ...	1 4 0	1 6 2

Chapter V, B.

Land and Land Revenue.

Final assessment of canal villages.

of a number of villages assessed according to the new rates was much too high in any case, and a special report was submitted on them. After considering the views advanced, the Financial Commissioner agreed to reduce the dry assessments of the revenue by a sum of Rs. 1,055 in six villages, and the final demands for the canal circles were fixed as follows :—

Name of Circle.	Revenue finally assessed.			Incident per acre of cultivation.	
	Dry.	Estimated Owners' Rates.	Total.	Dry.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Gohána, Central ...	1,27,953	60,399	1,88,352	1 5 1	1 15 1
" East ...	30.950	14,151	45,101	1 5 5	1 15 2
Rohtak ...	32.964	13,406	46,370	1 1 5	1 8 9
Sámpla ...	62,342	29,223	91,565	1 6 2	2 0 6
Total ...	2,54,209	1,17,179	3,71,388	1 4 9	1 14 5

The initial revenue is Rs. 125 less than this, *viz.*, Re. 1 in Gohána, Rs. 41 in Rohtak, and Rs. 83 in Sámpla. The result of the detailed assessments is higher than that of the rates by Rs. 5,366, but the estimated income from owners' rates is taken as Rs. 7,000 above the average deduced from the occupiers' rates of the last ten years. Thers is every reason, however, to believe that the full sum put down as the estimate of owners' rates will be realised. Irrigation has increased of late especially in Sámpla, and the average of the last five years is perhaps higher than that for the whole ten. The assessment of the canal lands is, of course, more or less experimental, and the working of the new system will have to be carefully watched. Probably a certain amount of irrigation will be given up in some villages, but there are many others eager for a new or larger share, and there is no doubt that after a few years the full estimated income from owners' rates ought to be realised.

Owners' rates system.

Short Settlement for swamped estates, &c.

There is one point more to note with reference to canal-irrigated villages, *viz.*, the treatment of those suffering from swamp or the development of saline efflorescence or both. After a full discussion of the question with regard to such estates in Karnal, it was determined that where they could pay only a very low and inadequate dry assessment because of the high amount of their owner's rates, due to the excessive irrigation which they are obliged to have recourse to in order to grow any crop at all, they should be settled for five years only; and the same rule was extended to Rohtak. In accordance with it, the villages of Bhádauthí, Bhádauthí-Búsánah, and Siwánkah in Gohána, and of Ziá-ud-dínpúr in Sámpla, have received Settlements for five years, and will come under re-assessment in the autumn of 1884.

The assessment of the whole district.

The full and complete assessment of the whole district may be thus shown by *tahsíls*, as compared with the existing revenue and the results of the rates sanctioned. The Government of India has ruled that collections on account of owners' rates are not to be classified as land-revenue, and they are therefore shown separately here :—

Chapter V, B.

Land and Land Revenue.

The assessment of the whole district.

Tahsíl.	Old revenue, 1878-79.	Revenue by rates.	New Revenue assessed.		
			Total.	Land revenue.	Owners' rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gohána ...	2,23,933	2,85,663	2,85,918	2,11,368	74,550
Rohtak ...	1,78,678	2,52,425	2,50,010	2,36,6[illegible]4	13,406
Sámpla ...	2,68,605	2,84,726	2,88,952	2 59,729	29,223
Jhajjar ...	2,18,437	2,39,202	2,38,490	2,38,490	...
Total ...	8,89,653	10,62,016	10,63,370	9,46,191	1,17,179

The initial land-revenue is Rs. 6,403 less than the above, *viz.*, Rs. 7 in Gohána, Rs. 46 in Rohtak, Rs. 459 in Sámpla, and Rs. 5,891 in Jhajjar. A sum of Rs. 889, on account of the dry assessment of gardens, and of Rs. 423, due as owners' rates from the same, is included in the above full revenue, so that the result of the detailed assessments is Rs. 51 below that given by the rates approved of. The loss on account of the abolition of progressive demands in the rain-land circles has been made up in the canal circles, but the fact of the estimate on account of owners' rates being over the actual average of the past, must also be borne in mind. The ultimate increase over the amended revenue demand of the last Settlement is Rs. 1,69,011, or 18·88 per cent., and over the revenue of its last year Rs. 1,73,717, or 19·51 per cent. Of the new revenue, Rs. 7,280 (Rs. 650 in Sámpla and Rs. 7,244 in Jhajjar), are enjoyed by grantees, and Rs. 300 (*viz.*, Rs. 100 in Bahádurgarh, and Rs. 200 in Kalánaur) by *inamdárs;* the rest is paid into the Government treasury. Over and above the full revenue, Rs. 6,919 have been assessed on revenue-free plots for the purpose of cesses, and with a view to future lapses, which will add some Rs. 7000, to the rent roll during the period of Settlement, The question of enjoyment of the owners' rate by grantees whose rights are of old date, has been decided in favour of the grantees. About 402 acres, of which the revenue is assigned permanently, were irrigated at the first Regular Settlement, half in Rohtak and half in Gohána: and now that it has been decided to allow the grantees to receive the owners' rates on these lands, the full revenue is reduced by about Rs. 500. Bir Barkatábád in Sámpla is settled in perpetuity at a revenue of Rs. 2,344. Finally, it should be stated that, in addition to the above revenue, a sum of Rs. 15,627 was assessed on the villages of the district on account of the fees of chief headmen and *zaildárs*, and was afterwards allowed off the assessment. The detail is as follows:—

Increase.

Amount allowed for *zaildárs* and chief headmen.

Tahsíl.	For Zaildárs.	For chief headmen.	Total.
	Rs As.	Rs. As.	Rs
Gohána ...	2,101 0	1,462 0	3,563
Rohtak ...	2,302 8	1 684 8	3,987
Sámpla ...	2,542 0	1,965 0	4,507
Jhajjar ...	2,308 8	1,261 8	3,570
Total ...	9,254 0	6,373 0	15,627

The incidence of the new revenue for each *tahsíl*, and for the whole district, exclusive and inclusive of owners' rates, is as follows:—

Incidence of new revenue.

Chapter V, B.

Land and Land Revenue.

Incidence of new revenue.

Tahsil.	Exclusive of Owners' rate.									Exclusive of Owners' Rate.								
	On Cultivation.			On assessed area.			On total area.			On cultivation.			On assessed area.			On total area.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Gohána ...	1	4	0	1	0	10	0	15	9	1	11	0	1	6	10	1	5	3
Rohtak ...	0	12	9	0	10	7	0	10	0	0	13	6	0	11	3	0	10	7
Sámpla ...	1	3	3	1	1	0	0	15	11	1	5	6	1	2	11	1	1	8
Jhajjar ...	1	1	4	0	14	„	0	12	10	1	1	4	0	14	0	0	12	10
Total ...	1	0	10	0	14	1	0	13	2	1	2	11	0	15	10	0	14	9

The general incidence per head of agricultural population is Rs. 2-10, of adult male population Rs. 7, per cultivator Rs. 8, per owner Rs. 10, per plough Rs. 21. Among the chief classes of cultivators the incidence is as follows per acre of cultivation: Játs, the 12 clans, Rs. 1-2-5, Miscellaneous Rs. 0-15-1, Brahmins Rs. 0-15-5, Ahirs Re. 1-1-6, Rájpúts-Hindu Rs. 0-12-8, Mussalmán Rs. 0-10-8, Afgháns Rs. 0-14-0. All these figures include the owners' rates. Among the Ját clans the Dahiya and Malik, nearly all of whose villages are irrigated by the canal, pay highest—Re. 1-7-3 and Re. 1-6-5 per acre, and after them the Golia (Re. 1-4-4), with their naturally flooded lands and wells.

Cesses.

The cesses imposed in the present Settlement are: (1), local rates at Rs. 8-5-4 per cent; (2) road, 1 per cent; (3), post, 8 annas; in (4), schools, Re. 1 in Jhajjar and Sámpla, and 8 annas, Gohána and Rohtak, the difference being due to a slip; (5) headman's 5 per cent; (6), *patwárís*, 3 per cent in Gohána, Rs. 3-4 in Rohtak, and Rs 3-8 in Sámpla and Jhajjar, with 4 annas on account of stationery in all cases; on the local rate this cess will be Rs. 3-2 per cent. in all four *tahsíls*. The total sum on account of cesses therefore varies from Rs. 18-9-4 to Rs. 19-9-4 per cent. The amount of these cesses, added to the full revenue and to the allowances for chief headmen and *zaildárs*, gives a sum total of Rs. 12,82,094. The cesses at last Settlement amounted to 8 per cent. only in the northern *tahsíls*, and to 10 per cent. in Jhajjar and Bhádurgarh, and during its currency were increased to 16 per cent. The increase of cesses and revenue since 1838 A.D., and 1862 has been Rs. 3,11,196, or 32 per cent., the exact figure of the increase of cultivation during the same period. As a fact, only the cesses for roads, schools, and posts have as yet been levied on the owners' rates, as legal difficulties stand in the way of the imposition of the local rate and the cesses for headmen and *patwárís*. These, however, will presently be remedied, and the full cesses will no doubt be then levied on the owners' rate as well as on the actual dry revenue.

Increase of cesses and revenue.

Instalments.

The revenue instalments are four in number: on 15th May and June for spring harvest, and on the 15th November and December for the autumn. The times of these were fully discussed and considered, and various alterations were suggested by various officers, but, finally, it was determined to leave the old dates alone although the reason of two late instalments for the spring harvest is not very apparent: it is a question if a special instalment should not be fixed for the sugarcane crop. The detail of the proportions

in which the people elected to pay the revenue at each harvest are as follows; the two instalments of each harvest are always equal, half and half:—

Chapter V, B.

Land and Land Revenue.

Instalments.

Amount of Instalment.		Class of Village.				
Spring.	Autumn.	Canal.	Flooded.	Well.	Rain-land.	Total.
8 annas ...	8 annas ...	74	23	48	14	159
10 " ...	6 " ...	1	14	3	...	18
6 " ...	10 " ...	31	9	59	226	325
4 " ...	12 " ...	1	......	......	......	1
12 " ...	4 " ...	......	5	1	......	6
11 " ...	5 " ...	......	1	......	......	1
9 " ...	7 " ...	......	1	......	......	1
Total ...	......	107	53	111	240	511

Nearly all rain-land villages, and a large number of other villages with only a moderate irrigated area, naturally pay the larger portion of their revenue at the autumn harvest, when they gather the two crops of *bájra* and *joár*. Three-fourths of the canal villages, and half the flooded villages pay by equal instalments, or by instalments higher in the spring than in the autumn. The few exceptions are due to special circumstances.

Period of Settlement.

The new demands have been sanctioned by Government for a period of 30 years, commencing with the autumn harvest of 1879 A.D. except in the few canal villages already noticed.

Prospects of the new Settlement.

Mr. Fanshawe thus discusses the prospects of his assessments. There is little else to say on the subject of the new assessments. Cultivation in Gohána and Sámpla has almost reached its full limit, except in a few cases, such as the villages on the western border of the former; in the west of Rohtak and Jhajjar there will, no doubt, be a considerable increase of cultivation during the next thirty years. Canal irrigation is not likely to extend largely, but its distribution will perhaps be improved; and if the insurance against famine of a larger number of estates is thereby brought about without injuring those whose irrigated area is now unduly great, the trouble spent over the question of owners' rates will not have been spent in vain. In the two flooded circles it is probable that not a few new wells will be sunk, especially if money advances are judiciously made by Government for this purpose. There seems to be no reason to fear any great and general fall of prices: at present they are half as high again as the average taken for valuing the gross produce. Communications will improve no doubt. Excepting some of the Ránghar and Rájpút villages, in which the owners must inevitably fall lower and lower in the struggle for existence, there seems no cause to anticipate that any considerable area of land is likely to change hands, or that the people will become more generally indebted during the next thirty years. In short, the future of the Rohtak district may be looked on with quiet confidence. The check which has been caused to the prosperity of the district by the great loss of cattle in 1877-78, and by the general sickness of last year, is only

Chapter V, B.
Land and Land Revenue.
Instalments.

temporary; and there appears to be no reason why the material prosperity of the district should not advance steadily year by year until the whole tale of thirty years is full, if only the revenue system is not made to work too rigidly in years of drought and famine.

"The Jhajjar assessment appears light, if judged by its incidence. But this test is deceptive. It is impossible to describe the difference between the Jhajjar villages and those of the rest of the district; this can only be realised on the spot, but no one realising this would consider the Jhajjar revenue demand easy in comparison with the rest of the district. The large area entered as culturable in the flooded circle of that *tahsíl*, and which attracted attention, is not all really so; to a great extent it consists of unculturable sand-hills or soil overrun with *dáb* grass, and full of salt efflorescence, and even the area lying all the year round under the water of the lakes was classed for some reason as culturable, probably because it may be so once in forty years. The rain-land assessments in the Gohána and Rohtak *tahsíls* were accepted by the Financial Commissioner on the understanding that suspensions of the revenue would be freely given in years of famine and drought, and the same policy must be pursued in Sámpla and Jhajjar, if wide-spread indebtedness is not to follow these seasons; in the latter the necessity is greater than in in any of the other *tahsíls*."

Assignments of land revenue.

Table No. XXX shows the number of villages, parts of villages, and plots, and the area of land of which the revenue is assigned, the amount of that revenue, the period of assignment, and the number of assignees for each *tahsíl* as the figures stood in 1881-82.

A detailed Note on the revenue-free grants of the district, the nature of whose sanction, as regards the three northern *tahsíls*, differs entirely from that of those in the Punjab proper, will be found in the supplementary volume of Memoranda attached to Mr. Fanshawe's Settlement Report. By the people they are called *milk* and the grantees *milki;* the grants are usually petty ones effecting small areas, but those of the Shekhs in Rohtak, and those held for three generations in Mehím, deserve special notice, and there are besides ten villages held in whole or in part in *jágír*—all but one in the Jhajjar *tahsíl*. The Shekhs' grant was resumed in 1832, but restored ten or twelve years later; the distribution of the area concerned was never exactly carried out in pursuance of the terms of the orders passed. But there is no quarrel among the grantees as to shares. And the exact area held by each has now been carefully recorded. As regards the *jágír* estates, the entire villages of Shídípúr in Sámpla, and of Fordpúr in Jhajjar are re-leased to individuals in perpetuity; Fatahpúrí and Kanwáh are re-leased for the maintenance of buildings, but it has been ordered that a large share of the latter should be resumed on the demise of the present grantees. Bábrah is held revenue-free for two lives, and Palrah has been recently confined to the heirs male of Rája Sabal Singh in perpetuity. Islámgarh and Thomaspúr are held entirely in *jágír* for life, and Campbellpúr and Sheojípúrah are partly so held. Except in the cases of Fatahpúrí, Kanwáh, and Bábrah, the grantees in Jhajjar are also owners of lands whose revenue has been assigned to them; a sum of Rs. 864 was recovered from all grantees as their share of the expense of

settling their estates. None of these *jágír* grants in perpetuity are transferable or alienable, as none of them belong to the old Delhi territory; but the old revenue-free grants in perpetuity in Gohána and Rohtak are transferable. More than half the revenue at present assigned has been granted away for one lifetime only, and lapses will add some Rs. 7,000 to the rent roll during the course of the present Settlement. There are now no *taiúl* grants left in the Rohtak district; the last—Ridhánah in Gohána—was resumed after 1857. A *taiúl* grant was a royal one for the maintenance of some member of the royal family.

Chapter V, B.

Land and Land Revenue.

Assignments of land revenue.

Government lands and other rights.

Table No. XVII shows the area and income of Government estates; while Table No. XIX shows the area of land acquired by Government for public purposes.

The Government rights in Kankar have been carefully recorded at the recent Settlement. All land owned, or held by Government, was made the subject of a separate brief case, and reported on to the department concerned in its title. The record of *nazúl* plots was also examined and corrected: a number of patches of land, which were confiscated in 1857, had never been made properly subject to the right of Government: the cases were duly reported for orders. They occurred chiefly in Ridhánah (Gohána) and Rohtak, and round Bahádurgarh. The practice of taking up land without paying compensation has led to the anomaly of the land under Government gardens, tanks, and even a *tahsíl* building not being owned by Government; there is no dispute, of course, as to Government's possession in these cases. The question of the title of Government in the lands under the main canals and distributaries, rest-houses, gardens, etc., was one that caused much trouble and investigation. At the Settlement of 1840, the land in question was, as a rule, recorded as the common property of the village, or of some sub-division of the village, or of private individuals (the areas under each head being in the proportions of about $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{6}$), and in the possession only of Government. The alteration of this entry in the records of the present Settlement could only be made in one of the two legal ways, *i.e.*, by consent of both parties concerned, or in pursuance of a judicial order. The Irrigation Department wished, if possible, to get a better title than one of mere possession, and the Settlement Officers were instructed to do all that they could to induce the people to consent to the lands being entered as Government property in the present papers. It was maintained by the Canal Officers that compensation had been paid for the land in question, but that the papers had been burnt in the Mutiny. This, except in rare instances, is not likely, as in the earlier days of our administration it was usual for Government to take up land without payment, and to restore it to the villages when no longer required. Moreover, in some cases the land had been taken possession of since last Settlement, and the people had been paying the revenue assessed on it all along. The land under the main distributaries came into Government possession only after 1866; when, in consequence of the imposition of higher occupier rates, the Irrigation Department decided to relieve the people of the trouble of maintaining and clearing these water-courses; for these the Department asked only for

Government title in canal lands.

Chapter V, B.

Land and Land Revenue.

Government title in canal lands.

a title of exclusive possession as long as they should be maintained. For the lands under the drainage channels in Sámpla, and the new water-course in Gohána, compensation had been duly paid, and they were entered as Government property; while for the lands under the main canal, Government in its No. 362 of 3rd September, 1873, ordered that, if possible, they should be recorded as the property of Government, and if not, as the common property of the villages, subject to the exclusive right of possession by Government as long as the canal was maintained; the lands under the gardens and bungalows were to be taken up, and paid for, if they could not be otherwise acquired. At last final orders on the whole question were issued on a letter of the Financial Commissioner, Mr. J. B. Lyall, No. 261 of 2nd March, 1879, by the Government (Irrigation Department) letter No. 294 of 20th January, 1880. In his letter the Financial Commissioner accepted generally the views maintained by the Rohtak Settlement Officers. He believed that probably no compensation had been paid for the land, but that, as was usual formerly, the people had consented to its appropriation by Government *with regard to the purpose for which it was required*, and that they were, therefore, morally entitled to receive the land back when it was no longer needed for that purpose. He was also of opinion that the question of Government title arising from long possession should not be raised; considering the nature of the entries at the last Settlement, it is very doubtful if the Government possession could be considered other than permissive since that time. Accordingly he proposed, and Government sanctioned his proposals, (1) that where there was reason to believe that compensation had been paid, and the people admitted the Government title, the entry of the Government proprietary right should be made, but that if they did not admit it, the possession of Government merely should be entered, and the claim of Government to be owner noted; and (2) that where there was reason to believe that no compensation had been paid, if the people had consented to give Government the full proprietary title, this entry should be modified by the addition of the reversionary right of the people, and if they did not consent, the Government should be entered in exclusive possessiôn, as in the former records, and admitting only a reversionary right of the villagers. Disputes as to possession were to be summarily decided on their merits in the usual way. The results of the entries made as to these lands in Rohtak under the above instructions were reported in the Settlement Officer's Nos. 68 of 13th April, 1880, and 103 of June 23rd, 1880. The real point at the bottom of the dispute was the question of the ownership of trees, should the land be given up to the people when it ceased to be required for the use of the canal. This, however, is not an insuperable one. In many places trees belong to a different person from the owner of the land in which they stand. When land now under the canal is restored to the people, the trees will remain Government property as before, and will be looked after by Government officers; any attempt to cut them would be punishable as stealing.

CHAPTER VI.

TOWNS AND MUNICIPALITIES.

Chapter VI.

Towns and Municipalities.

General statistics of towns.

At the Census of 1881, all places possessing more than 5,000 inhabitants, all municipalities, and all head-quarters of districts and military posts were classed as towns. Under this rule, the following places were returned as the towns of the Rohtak district:—

Tahsil.	Town.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Rohtak	Rohtak	15,699	8,155	7,544
	Beri	6,695	4,956	4,739
	Kalánaur	7,371	3,698	3,673
	Mahm	7,315	3,536	3,779
	Kánhaur	5,251	2,554	2,697
	Sánghí	5,194	2,771	2,423
Jhajjar	Jhajjar	11,650	5,693	5,957
Sámpla	Bahádurgarh	6,674	3,231	3,443
	Kharkhauda	4,144	2,119	2,025
Gohána	Bútánah	7,656	4,226	3,430
	Gohána	7,444	3,755	3,689
	Barodah	5,900	3,187	2,713
	Mundlánah	5,469	2,975	2,494

The distribution by religion of the population of these towns and the number of houses in each are shown in the Table No. XLIII, while further particulars will be found in the Census Report in Table XIX and its appendix and Table XX. The remainder of this Chapter consists of a detailed description of each town, with a brief notice of its history, the increase and decrease of its population, its commerce, manufactures, municipal government, institutions, and public buildings; and statistics of births and deaths, trade and manufactures, wherever figures are available.

Rohtak town. Description.

Head-quarters of the district and of a *tahsíl* and *thana*. The town of Rohtak lies in north latitude 28° 54′ and east longitude 76° 38′ 30″, and contains a population of 15,699 souls. It is situated on the road between Delhi and Hissár, 44 miles to the north-west of the former city, and, viewed from the sandhills to the south, forms with its white mosque in the centre, and the fort standing out boldly to the east, a striking and picturesque object. The civil station and public buildings at head-quarters lie east of the town. The first civil station was situated north-west of the city, by the Gaokaran tank; but the present site was adopted before 1830 A.D. The public garden and station roads are well-shaded by fine trees. The town is surrounded by a wall, and has 11 main gates; of these one, known as the Delhi gate, was rebuilt in 1880 at a cost of Rs. 5,000, the money being raised chiefly by private subscription. This gate now forms the entrance to a fine grain market, which is approached through a double row of well-built shops, and

Chapter VI.
Towns and Municipalities.
History.

the upper portion of the gate forms a committee room, where the members of the Municipal Committee hold their meetings.

Rohtak is a town of great antiquity, but nothing certain is known of its origin or ancient history. It was held by Powár Rájpúts, one of whom, Rája Rohtás, founded the town of Rohtásgarh, of which the extensive ruins, known also as Khokrá Kot, still lie north of the present city, which bears the old name under a corrupted form. The town is said to have been rebuilt in the time of Pirthí Rája (A.D. 1160) or, according to others, as early as the middle of the fourth century. This town was probably destroyed by Shahab-ud-dín, as in his time the Shekhs came from Yaman and built the fort, and the Afgháns from Kandahar settled where the old site of Bírahmá, so called from the founder Ibrahim Khán, now is, and which they afterwards abandoned for their present quarter of the city. Under the later Mughal rule, the Kaiyaths settled from Bhatnír. There is a third old site called Lalpúra, of which the alleged fate has been narrated in Chapter II. The present town is divided into two parts, Rohtak proper and Bábra. The Shekhs occupy the fort east of the city, below which is situated the Sarái Saráogian, where most of the chief *mahájans* live: at the south-west corner is a small separate quarter of the Patháns. The estate is divided into four *hérs*, and inside them into *mohallas*. All through the stormy events of the last century, Rohtak was the centre of the *pargana* of the same name, and was in the hands, now of one chief, now of another, as the chances of war and intrigue might dictate. The town became the head-quarters of a British district in 1824, a position which it has since retained. In other respects it is a town of no considerable importance. It is a centre for the local trade in country produce, but has no foreign trade. The municipality of Rohtak was first constituted in 1867. It is now a municipality of the 3rd class. The committee consists of the Deputy Commissioner as president, and the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Civil Surgeon, District Superintendent of Police, *Tahsildár*, Inspector of Schools, and Executive Engineer as *ex-officio* members, and 17 non-official members who are all selected by the Deputy Commissioner. There is also a bench of Honorary Magistrates. Table No. XLV shows the income of the municipality for the last few years. It is chiefly derived from octroi levied on the value of almost all goods brought within municipal limits. The articles exempted from taxation are cotton, salt, opium, fermented and spirituous liquors, and articles used in dyeing. The only manufacture worthy of mention is that of cloth turbans, plain and embroidered, for which it has a local reputation. There are no public buildings of any importance actually within the walls of the town. There is, however, a neatly built dispensary just outside the city, and the district Government school building a little further off. In the Civil Station, which is about half a mile from the city, are the Deputy Commissioner's court and district offices, including a detached police office, a *tahsíl*, dák bungalow, post office and a neat little church which is situated within the station garden. The original church compound now forming part of the garden, which, though small, is one

Taxation, Trade, &c.

Institutions and public buildings.

Chapter VI.

Towns and Municipalities.

Population and vital statistics.

of the prettiest of its kind in the Punjab. An annual horse show is held here in October, which, though only recently established, promises to become very popular.

The population, as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875 and 1881, is shown below :—

Limits of Enumeration.	Year of Census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town ...	1868	14,153	7,353	6,800
	1881	15,699	8,155	7,544
Municipal limits ...	1868	14,258	......	......
	1875	14,994	......	......
	1881	15,160	......	......

Town or Suburb.	Population.	
	1868.	1881.
Rohtak Town ...	14,153	15,160
Civil Lines ...		539

It is difficult to ascertain the precise limits within which the enumerations of 1868 and 1875 were taken; the details in the margin give the population of suburbs. The constitution of the population by religion, and the number of occupied houses, are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1881. The annual birth and death rates per mille of population since 1868 are given below, the basis of calculation being in every case the figures of the most recent Census :—

Year.	Birth Rates.			Death Rates.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Famales.
1868 ...	...	...	...	13	12	13
1869 ...	...	...	...	31	33	30
1870 ...	25	27	23	22	21	24
1871 ...	21	22	19	28	26	30
1872 ...	20	12	8	24	24	23
1873 ...	12	7	5	19	20	18
1874 ...	34	18	16	32	30	34
1875 ...	40	22	18	35	37	34
1876 ...	44	22	22	34	34	33
1877 ...	35	19	16	35	36	34
1878 ...	28	16	12	36	55	58
1879 ...	15	8	6	38	43	33
1880 ...	23	12	11	20	21	20
1881 ...	35	18	16	26	27	24
Average..	28	15	13	31	31	30

The actual number of births and deaths registered during the last five years is shown in Table No. XLIV.

Beri town.

A municipal town in the Rohtak district, 15 miles south of Rohtak in N. Lat. 28° 42′, E. Long. 76° 36′ 15″, containing a population of 9,695. This town is said to have been founded in 930 A.D. by a trader of the Dógra caste, who called it after his own name. Lying, as it does, on the direct road between Delhi and Bhiwáni,

Chapter VI.

Towns and Municipalities.

Beri town.

Berí is the great trade centre of the neighbourhood, and is the residence of many wealthy traders and bankers. It formed part of the *jágír* granted by the Marhattas to George Thomas, who took it by storm from a garrison of Játs and Rájpúts. Under British rule, Berí was at first the head-quarters of a *naib tahsildár*, till in 1861, after the transfer of the Delhi territory to the Punjab, his jurisdiction was absorbed in the Rohtak *tahsíl*. Two largely frequented fairs are held annually here in the months of February and October, in honour of the goddess Devi ; and at the latter of these fairs, a donkey show has for some years been held, which has recently been taken under district management. The public buildings are a committee room, a police station, a school house, municipal police barrack and a post office. The municipal committee consists of 16 members, of whom 13 are non-official. These are appointed by the Deputy Commissioner, subject to the sanction of Government. Its income for the last few years is shown in Table No. XLV, and is derived solely from octroi duties upon imports.

The population, as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875, and 1881, is shown below :—

Limits of Enumeration.	Year of Census.	Persons,	Males.	Females.
Whole town ...	1868 1881	9,723 9,695	5,067 4,956	4,656 4,739
Municipal limits ...	1868 1875 1881	8,723 9,205 9,695	... ...	... ...

The constitution of the population by religion, and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table XX of the Census Report of 1881. No separate statistics of births and deaths are available.

Kalánaur Town.

An agricultural village in the Rohtak *tahsíl*, situated on the road from Rohtak to Bhiwáni, and 12 miles from the former place. It has a population of 7,371. Kalánaur is famous for its leather work. especially saddlery, which is purchased for the use of Native Cavalry, and is manufactured here to a considerable extent. Kalánaur was founded by two brothers, Punwár Rájpúts, named Kalián Singh and Bhawán Singh, who came from Ujain to the Court of Rája Anangpál of Delhi, and married two of his daughters. In consequence of this, they received grants of villages in the Rohtak territory, and settled first at Madínah, but after some time moved to Kalánaur, so called from Kalián Singh. Either to win favour of some Mughal Emperor, or in expiation of some crime, their descendants became Muhammadans. At one time they were dispossessed of their estate by the Farakhnagar Biluchís, but as a large number of them were in service in the Royal Army they found favour again in the eyes of the King, and were restored. There are two *pánahs* or divisions in the estate, the great and little, so called after the two wives of the original founder.

Chapter VI.

Towns and Municipalities.

Kalánaur Town.

Year of Census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1868 ...	6,858	3,468	3,390
1881 ...	7,371	3,698	3,673

The population, as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868 and 1881, is shown in the margin.

It is difficult to ascertain the precise limits within which the enumeration of 1868 was taken; but the details in the margin, which give the population of suburbs, throw some light on the matter. It would appear, from information supplied by the Deputy Commissioner, that in 1868 both Gudhán and Jíndrán were excluded from enumeration. The constitution of the population by religion, and the number of occupied houses, are shown in table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table XX of the Census Report of 1881.

Town or Suburb.	Population.	
	1868.	1881.
Kalánaur Town ...	5,646	5,118
Gudhán ...	794	426
Jíndrán ...	418	827

Mehim Town.

Mehim is a small town, 20 miles to the west of Rohtak, and bears traces of an importance in former times greater than it now enjoys. The original town, founded according to the current tradition before the Muhammdan conquest, was destroyed by Shaháb-ud-dín Ghóri, but was restored in A.D. 1266 by one Pashora, a *bania.* The Emperor Akbar bestowed the place in *jágír* upon Shahbáz Khán, an Afghán, under whose descendants it prospered greatly. It was, however, a second time plundered during the reign of Aurangzeb in the course of the desultory warfare carried on by the Rájpúts against that monarch, under the wardenship of the famous Dúrga Dás. The town was gradually re-peopled, but never again attained to any importance. One of the most interesting remnants of old times is a *báoli* or well having steps down to the level of the water. The steps are constructed of solid blocks of *kankar*, and the proportions of the edifice are very grand. This *báoli* was constructed in 1656 by one Saidu Kallal, a mace bearer of the Emperor Sháhjehán, and is situated some little distance outside the town. Several other intersting ruins surround the town, chiefly old tombs and *masjids* of quaint design, and the general view of the town. with its high city walls and brick houses, as seen from the deep depression below it to the west, is somewhat picturesque. There are a post office, school, *thána* and dák bungalow. The two last are within the same walled enclosure. The town has no trade of any importance, and has no Municipality. A *chaukidári* tax is levied on all residents, from which a small conservancy establishment is maintained.

The population, as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868 and 1881, is shown in the margin.

Year of Census.	Persons	Males.	Females
1868 ...	6,768	3,651	3,117
1881 ...	7,315	3,536	3,779

The constitution of the population by religion, and the number of occupied houses, are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table XX of the Census Report of 1881.

Kanhaur Town.

An agricultural village situated on the old customs line, 15 miles north-west from Jhajjar, and 11 from Rohtak. It has a

Chapter VI.
Towns and Municipalities.
Kanhaur Town.

population of 5,251, and contains a school and a post office. There is a fine tank with *pipal* trees inside the village. The population, as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868 and 1881, is shown in the margin. The constitution of the population by religion, and the number of occupied houses, are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1881.

Year of Census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1868 ...	4.471	2.190	2,281
1881 ...	5,251	2,554	2,697

Sánghi Town.

An agricultural village situated about a mile from the right bank of the Rohtak branch of the W. J. Canal, nine miles from Rohtak. It contains a population of 5,194. There is a canal bungalow at this point, which takes its name from the village. Has a school and post office.

The population, as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868 and 1881, is shown in the margin. The constitution of the population by religion, and the number of occupied houses, are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1881.

Year of Census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1868 ...	5.117	2,845	2.272
1881 ...	5,194	2,771	2,423

Jhajjar Town.

The head-quarters of a *tahsíl* in the Rohtak district; is situated 35 miles west of Delhi and 21 miles south of Rohtak, in latitude 28° 37′, and longitude 76° 41′. It contains a population of 11,650 souls, and, viewed from the Sámpla road beyond the old tanks lying outside the town, forms a striking object. The name is probably derived from its supposed founder, one Chaju, a Bákulán Ját, of whose clan some 25 families are still to be found in Jhajjar. Another derivation would take the name from a natural fountain called Ghár Naghár; and a third, from *jhajjar*, a water-vessel, because the surface drainage of the country for miles round runs into the town as into a sink. The town was destroyed in 1193 A.D. by Shaháb-ud-dín, as a punishment for fighting on the side of Prithi Rája. It was re-founded by some Gothia (Gallat) Játs, after whom the Rájpúts, Kázis and Bhattis settled, and later the Kaiyaths. When the Rájpúts began to oppress the others, the latter called in the Yusafzái Patháns, who lived on the old site which lies above the town, east of the Rohtak road, and who destroyed the Rájpúts in the old approved fashion by blowing them up with gunpowder at a feast. The Patháns then changed their habitation to the town, and occupied the quarter called "Khail," the other portion being named Qasbah.

Jhajjar was almost depopulated by the famine of 1793, but has since regained its prosperity. It was formerly the seat of the *Nawábs* of Jhajjar, whose history has been sketched in Chapter II (page 23). After the confiscation, Jhajjar became the head-quarters of a British district, which, however, was broken up in 1860.

The town of Jhajjar has been constituted a third class Municipality. The Committee consists of 19 non-official members appointed by nomination, and 6 *ex-officio* members, *viz*, the Deputy

Chapter VI.

Towns and Municipalities.

Jhajjar Town.

Commissioner (President), the Civil Surgeon, the Executive Engineer, District Superintendent of Police, Extra Assistant Commissioner, and the *Tahsíldár*. There is also a bench of Honorary Magistrates. The income for the last few years is shown in Table No. XLV, and is derived solely from octroi. A small trade in grain and other country produce is carried on in the *bazár*, but Jhajjar is chiefly famous for its dyes and its pottery. The principal buildings are the old palace of the *Nawábs*, now used as a *tahsíl*, and the new palace, known as the Bágh Jahanara, which has been converted into a district rest-house, a school house, and a dispensary. There is also a *thána* and a post office. At a short distance to the south-east of the town are some picturesque old ruins, which are said to be the tombs of ancient Mahomedan celebrities, and there are also some tanks in the neighbourhood of the town.

Limits of Enumeration.	Year of Census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town ...	1868	12,617	6,088	6,529
	1881	11,650	5,693	5,957
Municipal limits ...	1868	12,513	...	...
	1875	12,456	...	...
	1881	11,242	...	...

The population, as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875 and 1881, is shown in the margin.

It is difficult to ascertain the precise limits within whch the enumerations of 1868 and 1875 were taken; but the details in the margin, which give the population of suburbs, throw some light on the matter. The figures for the population within Municipal limits according to the Census of 1868, are taken from the published tables of the Census of 1875; but it was noted at the time that their accuracy was in many cases doubtful. It would appear, from information supplied by the Deputy Commissioner, that Jation ká Bágar, Khwájpúr, and the old Cantonments, were excluded from enumeration in 1868, and included in 1875; while in 1881 the old Cantonments lay outside Municipal limits.

Town or Suburb.	Population.	
	1868.	1881.
Jhajjar town ...	12,617	10,980
Old Cantonments ...		408
Jation ká bágar, Khwájpúr ...		262

The constitution of the population by religion, and the number of occupied houses, are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1881. The annual birth and death rates per mille of population since 1868 are shown in the table on next page, the basis of calculation being in every case the figures of the most recent Census.

The actual number of births and deaths registered during the last five years is shown in Table No. XLIV.

Bahádurgarh Town.

A Municipal town in the Rohtak district, north latitude 28° 40′ 3,″ east longitude 76° 57′; contains a population of 6,674. Lies 18 miles west of Delhi on the road to Rohtak. The name of the town was formerly Sharafábád, and it was settled 30 generations ago by Ráthi Játs. In 1754 A.D. it was given in *jágír*

Chapter VI.

Towns and Municipalities.

Jhajjar Town.

Year.	Birth Rates.			Death Rates.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females
1868 ...	...	...	...	8	11	6
1869 ...	...	...	...	27	31	23
1870 ...	7	9	6	15	19	10
1871 ...	21	25	16	28	30	26
1872 ...	11	6	5	18	17	18
1873 ...	13	8	5	32	32	31
1874 ...	29	18	12	23	27	20
1875 ...	18	10	8	23	22	24
1876 ...	23	13	10	17	18	15
1877 ...	37	19	18	29	29	30
1878 ...	24	13	11	35	35	34
1879 ..	24	13	11	107	99	115
1880 ...	28	16	12	20	23	17
1881 ...	45	25	20	26	25	26
Average ...	25	14	11	31	31	30

Bahádargarh Town.

with 25 other villages by Alamgir II to Bahádar Khán and Táj Muhammad, Biluchís of Farakhnagar, who built a fort and called the place Bahádurgarh. It remained for the next 40 years under their rule, and that of their nephew, who succeeded them. The *jágír* was resumed by Sindhiá in 1793: but in 1803 the town and its dependent villages were again bestowed by Lord Lake upon Ismail Khán, brother of the *Nawáb* of Jhajjar. His family retained this estate until 1857, when it was confiscated owing to the disloyalty of Bahádar Jang Khán, the reigning chief, and became part of the Rohtak district in 1860. There is a Municipal Committee, consisting of 13 members appointed by nomination. The income of the Municipality for the last few years is shown in Table No. XLV, and is derived from octroi. There is also a bench of Honorary Magistrates. There is a small trade in country produce, and several merchants and money-lenders live in the town. The public buildings are a dispensary, school, supply depôt, a barrack for *chaukidárs*, a committee room, dák bungalow, and a *thána*. Of these, the two last are situated outside of, and about a quarter-of-a-mile from, the town. The dispensary and school are located in two of the old confiscated native buildings.

The population, as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875, and 1881, is shown in the margin.

It is difficult to ascertain the precise limits within which the enumerations of 1868 and 1875 were taken. The figures for the population within Municipal limits, according to the Census of 1868, are taken from the published tables of the Census of 1875; but it was noted, at the time, that their accuracy was in many cases doubtful. The constitution of the population by religion,

Limits of Enumeration	Year of Census.	Persons.	Males.	Females,
Whole town ...	1868	7,259	3,570	3,689
	1881	6,674	3,231	3,443
Municipal limits ...	1868	6,659	...	...
	1875	7,127	...	...
	1881	6,674	...	...

Chapter VI.

Towns and Municipalities.

and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table XX of the Census Report of 1881.

Kharkhaudah Town.

Like Mehím, this is an ancient town, bearing traces of a prosperity greater than it now enjoys. It may, in fact, now be said to be falling into decay. In 1881 the population was nearly decimated by fever, and many of the survivors left the town in consequence, which caused the trade of the town to fall off altogether for a time, but it is now gradually recovering itself. It contains one or two wealthy residents, and has a Municipal Committee consisting of 11 members appointed by nomination. Its income for the last few years is shown in Table No. XLV, and is derived from octroi tax on goods imported into the town. It is, however, so small that but little can be done in the way of improvements. It contains a *thána*, a police rest-house, a school, and post office.

Kharkhaudah stands on the spot where a cattle enclosure (*kheraki*) of a Dahiya Ját once was. Some Royal Governor, passing that way, bade the Ját found a village there, and for that purpose left him six troopers. These men were a Súfi, a Rúmi, a Sálár, a Koreshi, a Góri, and a Khilchi; they turned to agriculture and settled themselves, and from them are descended the present proprietors. The Brahmins, Kaláls, Mális, and Mahajans settled later, and the Játs, as is often the case in mixed estates, presently left the village. There are two *pánahs* in it; one of Hindus, and one of Muhammadans.

The population, as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875, and 1881, is shown in the margin.

Limits of Enumeration.	Year of Census.	Persons.	Males.	Females
Whole town ...	1868	4,262	2,190	2,072
	1881	4,144	2,119	2,025
Municipal limits	1868	4,082	......	......
	1875	4,185	......	......
	1881	4,144	......	......

The constitution of the population by religion, and the number of occupied houses, are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1881.

Bútána Town.

Bútána is a large and flourishing village in the Gohána *tahsíl*, of which the inhabitants are almost exclusively agriculturists. It is situated upon a branch of the Western Jumná Canal, to which it gives its name, 19 miles from Rohtak. This village pays the largest revenue in the district, and the realisations from it on account of cesses, water rates, and land revenue do not fall far short of Rs. 25,000.

The population, as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868 and 1881, is shown in the margin.

Year of Census.	Persons.	Males.	Females
1868 ...	6,197	3,328	2,869
1881 ...	7,656	4,226	3,430

The constitution of the population by religion and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1881.

Gohána Town.

Head-quarters of *tahsíl* and a municipal town, situated on the Rohtak branch of the Western Jumná Canal, 20 miles north of

Chapter VI.

Towns and Municipalities.

Gohána Town.

Rohtak, latitude 21° 8' longitude 70° 45'; it contains a population of 7,444 souls. The town of Gohána was once the site of a fort belonging to Pirthi Rája, and was called Daryápúr after one of his chiefs. This fort was destroyed by the Ghori invader Shaháb-ud-din, and the place was afterwards occupied by Taga Brahmins. The tank of Rohtás with its natural spring made it a desirable one, and two Chauhán Rájpúts, Tej Singh and Fatteh Singh, who had settled at Rána Khéri, cast eyes of longing upon it. They, therefore, conspired with two traders of Bútána, and with their aid exterminated the Brahmins at a feast, all except one woman who was absent at the time. She laid her complaint against them before the Delhi King, who sent a body of Patháns to arrest the murderers. These, however, were corrupted by a gift of land from the Rájpúts, and settling there, formed the Afghán estates which lie east of the canal. But a second force despatched from Delhi captured the perpetrators of the deed, and carried them before the King. One of the Rájpúts consented to turn Muhammadan, and became the ancestor of the Gohána Chaudhris; the other refused, and was killed. One of the traders managed to substitute for himself his family priest, and survived to become the forbear of the Gohána *banias* ; the second turned *fakir* after his conversion, and died a recluse. About 100 years ago, the miscellaneous owners of the estate, who are Mális, Khátis, Shekhs, Telis, and Kassábs, were taken in to help to pay the revenue; but the three main divisions of the estate are the *pattis* of the Rájpúts, Mahájans, and Afgháns, named after the three original tribes of settlers.

Apart from its position as head-quarters of the *tahsíl*, the town is of no importance, political or mercantile. Its trade is confined to a petty retail business in a small *bázar*. A yearly fair is held at the tomb of Sháh Zaiuldín Muhammad, a holy man, who accompanied the conqueror of Pirthi Rája to India. There are two temples in honour of the Jain Arhat Párasnáth, at which a yearly festival takes place in the month of Bhádon. The public buildings are the *tahsíl*, a police station, a dispensary, sarai, committee-room, municipal police barrack, post office, and school. The municipal committee consists of 17 members. The income of the Municipality, for the last few years, is shown in Table No. XLV, and is derived from octroi tax. Seen from the Khandrái high-lands, with the large tank above it, and the Hindú temple on its highest spot, backed by the dark foliage of fruit gardens, Gohána forms one of the prettiest views in the district. A fine avenue of trees leads from the town to the *tahsíl*.

Limits of Enumeration.	Year of Census	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town	1868	7,124	3,626	3,498
	1881	7,444	3,755	3,689
Municipal limits	1868	7,124	...	...
	1875	7,296	...	...
	1881	6,738	...	...

The population, as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875, and 1881, is shown in the margin.

Chapter VI.

Towns and Municipalities.

It is difficult to ascertain the precise limits within which the enumerations of 1868 and 1875 were taken. The details in the margin give the population of suburbs. The figures for the population within Municipal limits, according to the Census of 1868, are taken from the published tables of the Census of 1875; but it was noted at the time that their accuracy was in many cases doubtful. It would appear, from information supplied by the Deputy Commissioner, that between 1868 and 1875, Wazírpúra was included in, and Garhi Khatíkán excluded from, Municipal limits. The constitution of the population by religion, and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table XX of the Census Report of 1881.

Town or suburb.	Population.	
	1868.	1881.
Gohana Town ...	7,127	6,738
Wazirpúra ...		585
Garhi Khatíkhán		121

Baróda Town.

Baródá is a large and flourishing agricultural village in the Gohána *tahsíl*, situated upon the Bútána branch of the Western Jumná Canal, 17 miles from Rohtak.

The population, as ascertain at the enumerations of 1868 and 1881, is shown in the margin.

Year of Census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1868 ...	5,124	2,745	2,379
1881 ...	5,900	3,187	2,713

The constitution of the population by religion and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table XX of the Census Report of 1881.

Mundlána town.

An agricultural village in the Gohána *tahsíl*, situated 27 miles rom Rohtak, on the Gohána-Pánipat road, and six miles from the ormer place. It contains a school and a post office. The population, as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868 and 1881, is shown in the margin. The constitution of the population by religion, and the number of occupied houses, are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table XX of the Census Report of 1881.

Year of Census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1868 ...	5,109	2,875	2,234
1881 ...	5,469	2,975	2,494

STATISTICAL TABLES

APPENDED TO THE

GAZETTEER

OF THE

ROHTAK DISTRICT.

(INDEX ON REVERSE).

"ARYA PRESS," LAHORE.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Table No. II, showing DEVELOPMENT.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
DETAILS.	1853-54.	1858-59.	1863-64.	1868-69.	1873-74.	1878-79.
Population ..	..	..	..	531,118	..	553,609
Cultivated acres ..	..	..	..	905,600	905,839	906,022
Irrigated acres ..	..	..	..	146,993	134,388	147,233
Ditto (from Government works) ..	..	..	..	122,038	99,209	123,675
Assessed Land Revenue, rupees ..	..	..	..	8,97,572	8,98,206	8,98,570
Revenue from land, rupees ..	..	..	..	7,22,210	8,89,362	8,01,763
Gross revenue, rupees ..	..	..	..	7,65,731	9,87,861	9,83,74[illegible]
Number of kine ..	..	..	..	248,778	225,719	88,[illegible]
" sheep and goats ..	..	..	..	44,270	51,720	38,599
" camels ..	..	..	..	1,688	2,128	1,774
Miles of metalled roads ..	..	..	..	522	53	54
" unmetalled roads ..	..	..	..		507	490
" Railways ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Police staff ..	..	..	407	523	510	465
Prisoners convicted ..	..	..	837	941	1,954	2,365
Civil suits,—number ..	..	1,900	1,322	1,496	2,913	4,017
" —value in rupees ..	..	1,53,772	88,072	87,703	1,68,076	2,40,432
Municipalities,—number ..	..	..	..	..	6	6
" —income in rupees ..	..	..	..	17,307	28,595	28,356
Dispensaries,—number of ..	..	..	..	1	3	4
" —patients ..	..	..	..	5,764	14,520	16,188
Schools,—number of ..	..	..	67	48	45	48
" —scholars ..	..	..	2,036	2,163	2,576	2,525

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. I, III, VIII, XI, XV, XXI, XLI, XLV, L, LIX, and LXI of the Administration Report.

Table No. III, showing RAINFALL.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	ANNUAL RAINFALL IN TENTHS OF AN INCH.																	
Rain-gauge station.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	Average
Rohtak ..	132	241	102	187	157	155	264	206	147	287	195	144	208	219	167	234	150	188
Jhajjar ..	110	175	150	163	114	198	295	314	143	310	197	108	195	186	176	273	166	193
Sampla ..	134	180	132	141	111	159	305	249	153	375	210	169	221	231	224	325	209	208
Gohana ..	103	247	65	188	145	217	213	217	203	284	265	177	227	230	233	208	229	201

NOTE.—These figures are taken from the weekly rainfall statements published in the *Punjab Gazette*.

Table No. IIIA, showing RAINFALL at head-quarters.

1	2	3	1	2	3
MONTHS.	ANNUAL AVERAGES.		MONTHS.	ANNUAL AVERAGES.	
	No. of rainy days in each month—1867 to 1876.	Rainfall in tenths of an inch in each month—1867 to 1881.		No. of rainy days in each month—1867 to 1876.	Rainfall in tenths of an inch in each month—1867 to 1881.
January ..	1	2	September ..	4	38
February ..	1	6	October ..	1	5
March ..	1	8	November ..	..	..
April ..	1	3	December ..	1	7
May ..	2	5	1st October to 1st January ..	2	11
June ..	3	21	1st January to 1st April ..	4	16
July ..	8	61	1st April to 1st October ..	22	165
August ..	5	37	Whole year ..	28	193

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XXIV of the Revenue Report, and from page 34 of the Famine Report.

Table No. IIIB, showing RAINFALL at Tahsil Stations.

1	2	3	4	5
TAHSIL STATIONS.	AVERAGE FALL IN TENTHS OF AN INCH, FROM 1873-74 TO 1877-78.			
	1st October to 1st January.	1st January to 1st April.	1st April to 1st October.	Whole year.
Jhajjar ..	8	11	235	254
Sampla ..	9	14	266	289
Gohana ..	6	20	216	242

NOTE.—These figures are taken from pages 36, 37 of the Famine Report.

Table No. V, showing the DISTRIBUTION of POPULATION.

1		2	3	4	5	6
		District.	Tahsil. Rohtak.	Tahsil. Jhajjar.	Tahsil. Sampla.	Tahsil. Gohana.
Total square miles ..		1,811	587	469	417	338
Cultivated square miles ..		1,415	461	366	346	242
Culturable square miles ..		257	90	56	38	73
Square miles under crops (average 1877 to 1881)		1,216	357	291	306	262
Total population ..		553,609	171,215	112,485	142,177	127,732
Urban population ..		99,462	50,525	11,650	10,818	26,469
Rural population ..		454,147	120,690	100,835	131,359	101,263
Total population per square mile ..		306	292	240	341	378
Rural population per square mile ..		251	206	215	315	300
Towns & villages.	Over 10,000 souls ..	2	1	1	..	..
	5,000 to 10,000 ..	10	5	..	1	4
	3,000 to 5,000 ..	26	10	3	7	6
	2,000 to 3,000 ..	30	9	2	9	10
	1,000 to 2,000 ..	101	21	20	36	24
	500 to 1,000 ..	129	31	43	37	18
	Under 500 ..	188	27	112	33	16
	Total ..	486	104	181	123	78
Occupied houses ..	Towns ..	14,713	7,926	2,040	1,486	3,261
	Villages ..	60,100	15,866	14,338	18,369	11,527
Unoccupied houses ..	Towns ..	8,075	4,534	1,338	837	1,366
	Villages ..	35,442	6,956	5,365	7,436	15,685
Resident families ..	Towns ..	22,566	11,408	2,867	2,585	5,706
	Villages ..	95,327	24,554	21,105	27,931	21,737

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. I and XVIII of the Census of 1881, except the cultivated, culturable and crop areas, which are taken from Tables Nos. I and XLIV of the Administration Report.

Table No. VI, showing MIGRATION.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Males per 1,000 of both sexes.		Distribution of Immigrants by Tahsils.			
Districts.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Rohtak.	Jhajjar.	Sampla.	Gohana.
Delhi ..	20,510	30,038	259	288	2,329	1,743	9,672	6,766
Gurgaon ..	14,134	8,848	259	341	2,226	8,003	3,469	436
Karnal ..	7,845	10,611	314	275	977	202	466	6,200
Hissar ..	11,340	9,623	308	380	7,500	690	573	2,577
Native States ..	28,162	16,600	305	337	10,949	9,289	2,179	5,745
N. W. P. and Oudh ..	6,764	..	476	..	1,715	1,021	1,329	2,699
Rajputana ..	7,263	..	469	..	2,180	2,800	984	1,296

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. XI of the Census Report of 1881.

Table No. VII, showing RELIGION and SEX.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	District.			Tahsils.				Villages.
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Rohtak.	Jhajjar.	Sampla.	Gohana.	
Persons ..	553,609	..	..	171,215	112,485	142,177	127,732	454,147
Males ..	..	296,224	..	91,006	60,135	76,004	69,079	245,368
Females ..	..	..	257,385	80,209	52,350	66,173	58,653	208,779
Hindus ..	[illegible]	258,113	215,792	134,917	97,668	129,508	106,812	403,439
Sikhs ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	31	95	7	11	40	55
Jains ..	5,00[illegible]	[illegible]	2,342	1,338	104	263	3,295	3,055
Buddhists ..	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	..	..	..
Zoroastrians ..	..	..	[illegible]	..	..	..	..	..
Musalmans ..	79,510	40,305	39,205	24,864	24,703	12,394	17,579	47,596
Christians ..	34	19	15	31	3	..	..	2
Others and unspecified ..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
European & Eurasian Christians	17	11	6	17	..	..	..	..
Sunnis ..	79,260	40,178	39,082	34,819	14,703	12,342	17,396	47,361
Shiahs ..	93	49	44	15	..	19	59	78
Wahabis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Note.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. III, IIIA, IIIB of the Census of 1881.

Table No. VIII, showing LANGUAGES.

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Distribution by Tahsils.			
Language.	District.	Rohtak.	Jhajjar.	Sampla.	Gohana.
Hindustani ..	552,262	170,811	112,422	141,667	127,362
Bagri ..	759	70	3	425	261
Panjabi ..	[illegible]	312	57	84	103
Pashtu ..	3	2	..	..	1
English ..	21	17	3	1	..

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. IX of the Census Report for 1881.

Table No. IX, showing MAJOR CASTES and TRIBES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Serial No. in Census Table No. VIIIA.	Caste or tribe.	Total Numbers.			Males, by Religion.				Proportion per mille of population.
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Hindu.	Sikh.	Jain.	Musalman	
	Total population	553,609	296,224	257,385	253,113	128	2,658	40,305	1,000
6	Pathan	5,155	2,383	2,772	..	..	..	2,383	9
1	Jat	182,776	99,088	83,688	97,891	111	..	1,086	330
2	Rajput	29,975	15,532	14,443	4,199	..	..	11,332	54
8	Gujar	3,032	1,728	1,304	1,485	..	..	243	5
45	Mali	7,949	4,234	3,715	4,234	..	..	..	14
27	Ahir	15,824	8,926	6,898	8,926	..	..	..	29
17	Shekh	8,334	4,238	4,096	..	..	..	4,238	15
3	Brahman	58,211	31,292	26,919	31,292	..	..	..	105
35	Faqirs	4,095	2,196	1,899	53	..	..	2,143	7
53	Bairagi	5,909	3,278	2,631	3,278	..	..	..	11
21	Nai	10,618	5,624	4,994	5,330	..	..	294	19
25	Mirasi	2,780	1,378	1,402	14	..	..	1,364	5
40	Jogi	3,765	2,284	1,481	2,226	..	..	58	7
14	Banya	41,470	21,968	19,502	19,310	..	2,658	..	75
4	Chuhra	19,901	10,528	9,373	10,492	5	..	31	36
43	Dhanak	18,692	9,917	8,775	9,917	..	..	..	34
5	Chamar	50,081	26,460	23,621	26,454	..	..	6	90
15	Jhinwar	9,878	5,582	4,296	3,342	1	..	2,239	18
22	Lohar	7,447	4,002	3,445	3,014	..	..	988	13
11	Tarkhan	10,821	5,798	5,023	5,770	1	..	27	20
13	Kumhar	12,031	6,407	5,624	5,622	..	..	785	22
32	Dhobi	2,763	1,451	1,312	117	..	..	1,334	5
36	Chhimba	4,786	2,569	2,217	2,393	2	..	174	9
23	Teli	6,313	3,381	2,932	6	..	..	3,375	11
38	Qassab	6,818	2,955	3,363	..	..	..	2,955	11
30	Sunar	2,773	1,476	1,297	1,431	..	..	45	5

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. VIIIA of the Census of 1881.

Table No. IXA, showing MINOR CASTES and TRIBES.

1	2	3	4	5
Serial No. in Census Table No. VIIIA.	Caste or tribe.	Persons.	Males.	Females
9	Julaha	1,275	681	594
18	Biloch	1,986	990	996
24	Saiyad	889	449	440
47	Maniar	957	501	456
67	Lilari	1,960	1,046	914
85	Od	776	407	369
87	Khatik	832	393	439
90	Kayath	673	332	341
91	Aheri	843	501	342
102	Gusain	565	367	198
108	Bharbhunja	1,029	537	492
109	Agari	940	494	446
114	Kunjra	557	284	273
122	Rahbari	509	208	301
155	Sadh	598	437	161

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. VIIIA of the Census of 1881.

Table No. X, showing CIVIL CONDITION.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
DETAILS.		SINGLE.		MARRIED.		WIDOWED.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Actual figures for religions.	All religions ..	134,738	73,958	136,268	144,630	25,218	38,797
	Hindus ..	113,683	60,559	116,899	123,268	22,531	31,965
	Sikhs ..	36	9	83	22	9	..
	Jains ..	1,161	681	1,213	1,230	284	431
	Buddhists ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Musalmans ..	19,844	12,701	18,068	20,105	2,393	6,399
	Christians ..	14	8	4	5	1	2
Distribution of every 10,000 souls of each age.	All ages ..	4,549	2,873	4,600	5,619	851	1,507
	0—10 ..	9,810	9,561	184	435	5	4
	10—15 ..	7,438	4,110	2,487	5,814	74	76
	15—20 ..	4,779	442	4,998	9,335	223	222
	20—25 ..	2,919	59	6,609	9,484	471	457
	25—30 ..	1,960	26	7,343	9,209	697	765
	30—40 ..	1,311	18	7,695	8,374	994	1,608
	40—50 ..	992	14	7,258	6,642	1,749	3,343
	50—60 ..	838	13	6,409	4,412	2,752	5,575
	Over 60 ..	679	16	5,083	2,063	4,238	7,920

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. VI of the Census Report.

Table No. XI, showing BIRTHS and DEATHS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
YEARS.	TOTAL BIRTHS REGISTERED.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED.			TOTAL DEATHS FROM		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.
1877 ..	..	..	..	5,577	4,325	9,902	1	1,023	7,141
1878 ..	..	..	..	11,190	8,988	20,178	..	917	15,340
1879 ..	..	..	..	19,088	16,694	35,782	2,020	10	30,576
1880 ..	8,931	7,357	16,288	8,567	6,026	14,593	3	9	11,583
1881 ..	13,357	11,664	25,021	9,399	7,315	16,714	1	51	12,190

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. I, II, VII, VIII, and IX of the Sanitary Report.

Table No. XI A, showing MONTHLY DEATHS from ALL CAUSES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MONTH.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	Total.
January ..	645	1,323	1,238	1,948	1,319	6,473
February ..	529	974	1,031	1,050	1,220	4,804
March ..	666	1,009	1,114	1,212	1,124	5,125
April ..	654	1,092	1,338	938	1,329	5,351
May ..	822	1,077	3,394	1,253	1,141	7,627
June ..	910	1,347	1,443	1,237	1,150	6,087
July ..	826	809	719	825	1,008	4,187
August ..	696	986	2,282	958	920	5,822
September ..	607	1,590	5,327	1,145	1,618	10,287
October ..	722	3,999	8,640	1,360	2,191	16,912
November ..	1,150	4,127	6,810	1,381	1,860	14,828
December ..	1,675	1,845	3,026	1,286	1,834	9,606
Total ..	9,902	20,178	35,782	14,593	16,714	97,169

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. III of the Sanitary Report.

Table No. XI B, showing MONTHLY DEATHS from FEVER.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MONTH.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	Total.
January ..	488	729	1,021	1,705	908	4,851
February ..	405	550	848	848	909	3,560
March ..	560	581	896	906	831	3,864
April ..	496	587	792	773	982	3,630
May ..	594	640	1,506	1,063	854	4,690
June ..	733	1,012	965	1,097	854	4,661
July ..	642	592	561	657	681	3,133
August ..	544	726	2,023	718	543	4,554
September ..	502	1,237	4,956	851	1,120	8,666
October ..	569	3,438	8,283	956	1,626	14,872
November ..	708	3,709	5,958	1,006	1,452	12,833
December ..	900	1,539	2,764	888	1,430	7,521
TOTAL ..	7,141	15,340	30,576	11,588	12,190	76,835

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. IX of the Sanitary Report.

Table No. XII, showing INFIRMITIES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	INSANE.		BLIND.		DEAF AND DUMB.		LEPERS.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
All religions { Total ..	132	65	1,552	1,708	312	175	120	33
All religions { Villages ..	93	49	1,229	1,346	261	146	106	32
Hindus ..	107	54	1,310	1,442	287	154	100	29
Sikhs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Musalmans ..	24	11	235	263	25	21	20	4

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. XIV to XVII of the Census of 1881.

Table No. XIII, showing EDUCATION.

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
	MALES.		FEMALES.			MALES.		FEMALES.	
	Under instruction.	Can read and write.	Under instruction.	Can read and write.		Under instruction.	Can read and write.	Under instruction.	Can read and write.
All religions { Total ..	2,864	13,841	33	70	Musalmans ..	562	861	21	25
All religions { Villages ..	1,473	9,512	4	21	Christians ..	4	12	5	4
Hindus ..	2,119	11,806	7	40	Tahsil Rohtak ..	1,129	4,675	21	35
Sikhs ..	1	10	..	..	,, Jhajjar ..	677	2,754	11	20
Jains ..	178	1,151	..	1	,, Sampla ..	591	3,379	..	6
Buddhists ..	..	..	..	..	,, Gohana ..	467	3,033	1	9

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XIII of the Census of 1881.

Table No. XIV, showing detail of SURVEYED and ASSESSED AREA.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	CULTIVATED.				UNCULTIVATED.						
	Irrigated.										
	By Government works.	By private individuals.	Unirrigated.	Total cultivated.	Grazing lands.	Culturable.	Unculturable.	Total uncultivated.	Total area assessed.	Gross assessment.	Unappropriated culturable waste, the property of Govt.
1868-69 ..	122,038	24,955	758,607	905,600	7,898	139,942	106,240	254,080	1,159,680	897,572	..
1873-74 ..	99,209	35,179	771,451	905,839	16,358	147,650	89,141	253,149	1,158,988	898,206	..
1878-79 ..	123,675	23,558	758,789	906,022	15,902	148,250	89,176	253,328	1,159,350	898,570	..
Tahsil details for 1878-79—											
Tahsil Rohtak ..	9,460	1,520	284,067	295,047	10,505	46,393	24,000	80,898	375,945	180,811	..
,, Jhajjar ..	18,806	13,095	202,259	234,160	5,397	30,236	30,828	66,460	300,620	224,193	..
,, Sampla ..	40,512	8,532	172,613	221,657	..	24,609	16,731	41,341	265,998	269,438	..
,, Gohana ..	54,897	411	99,850	155,158	..	47,012	14,617	61,629	216,787	224,133	..

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. VIII of the Administration Report, except the last column, which is taken from Table No. I of the same Report.

Table No. XV, showing TENURES held direct from Government as they stood in 1878-79.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	WHOLE DISTRICT.				TAHSIL ROHTAK.				TAHSIL JHAJJAR.				TAHSIL SAMPLA.				TAHSIL GOHANA.			
NATURE OF TENURE.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area in acres.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area in acres.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area in acres.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area in acres.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area in acres.
A.—ESTATES NOT BEING VILLAGE COMMUNITIES, AND PAYING IN COMMON (ZAMINDARI)																				
III.—*Paying* 1,000 *to* 5,000 *revenue.* Held by individuals or families under the ordinary law.	8	10	39	18,221	..	..	..	..	1	1	10	2,015	..	..	..	..	7	9	29	16,206
IV.—*Paying 1,000 rupees revenue and under.* As above	18	6	31	10,352	..	..	..	..	15	3	23	7,449	3	3	8	2,903	..	..	..	..
PROPRIETARY CULTIVATING VILLAGE COMMUNITIES.																				
B.—*Zamindari* .. Paying the revenue and holding the land in common.	15	14	287	14,685	6	6	44	8,193	7	5	173	4,736	..	..	..	..	2	3	70	1,756
C.—*Pattidari* .. The land and revenue being divided upon ancestral or customary shares, subject to succession by the law of inheritance.	6	6	125	15,114	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	125	15,114
D.—*Bhayachara* .. In which possession is the measure of right in all lands.	146	151	30,679	451,474	107	107	19,662	367,425	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	44	11,317	84,049
E.—*Mixed or imperfect pattidari or bhayachara.* In which the lands are held partly in severalty and partly in common, the measure of right in common land being the amount of the share or the extent of land held in severalty.	317	317	44,371	643,159	..	..	..	..	173	173	16,029	280,654	124	124	22,063	262,926	20	20	6,279	99,579
F.—GRANTEES OF GOVERNMENT NOT FALLING UNDER ANY PREVIOUS CLASS, AND PAYING REVENUE DIRECT TO GOVERNMENT IN THE POSITION OF :—																				
II.—*Lessees*	3	3	1	5,396	..	..	..	..	3	3	1	5,396	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL ..	513	507	75,833	1,158,401	113	113	19,706	375,618	199	185	16,236	300,250	127	127	22,071	265,829	74	82	17,820	216,704

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XXXIII of the Revenue Report for 1878-79.

Table No. XVI, showing TENURES not held direct from Government as they stood in 1878-79.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
NATURE OF TENURE.	District Rohtak.		Tahsil Rohtak.		Tahsil Jhajjar.		Tahsil Sampla.		Tahsil Gohana.	
	No. of holdings.	Acres of land held.	No. of holdings.	Acres of land held.	No. of holdings.	Acres of land held.	No. of holdings.	Acres of land held.	No. of holdings.	Acres of land held.
A.—TENANTS WITH RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY.										
I. Paying rent in cash. (a) Paying the amount of Government revenue only to the proprietors.	7,082	42,398	949	6,474	2,590	24,271	3,425	7,564	109	4,089
(b) Paying such amount, plus a cash *malikanah* ..	147	512	..	..	147	512	..	..	..	..
(c) Paying at stated cash rates per acre ..	28	230	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	230
(d) Paying lump sums (cash) for their holdings ..	29	457	..	..	..	..	1	9	28	448
Total paying rent in cash ..	7,286	43,597	949	6,474	2,746	24,783	3,426	7,573	165	4,767
II. Paying rent in kind. (a) Paying a stated share of the produce in kind. (1) Paying ½ produce and more ..	539	8,059	539	8,059	..	..	..	..	..	..
(2) ⅓ produce and less than ½ produce ..	25	417	25	417	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total paying rent in kind ..	564	8,476	564	8,476	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total of Tenants with rights of occupancy ..	7,850	52,073	1,513	14,950	2,746	24,783	3,426	7,573	165	4,767
B.—TENANTS HOLDING CONDITIONALLY.										
I. For life	2	50	..	..	2	50	..	..	..	..
II. For period on lease. Not written	2	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	14
III. Subject to village service and payment of rent	2	12	..	..	2	12	..	..	..	..
C.—TENANTS-AT-WILL.										
I. Paying in cash	50,548	312,188	9,995	155,478	5,381	43,233	16,512	38,883	18,660	74,594
D.—PARTIES HOLDING AND CULTIVATING SERVICE-GRANTS FROM PROPRIETORS FREE OF ALL REVENUE.										
I. Sankalap or Dharmarth	1,337	4,365	452	1,495	323	930	405	1,123	157	817
II. Conditional on service	116	174	..	..	44	101	72	73	..	..
Grand Total of Tenures ..	59,857	368,876	11,960	171,923	8,498	69,169	20,415	47,652	18,984	80,192

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. XXXIV of the Revenue Report.

M

Table No. XVII, showing GOVERNMENT LANDS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Acres held under cultivating leases.		Remaining acres.			
	No. of estates.	Total acres.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Under Forest Department.	Under other Departments.	Under Deputy Commissioner.	Average yearly income, 1877-78 to 1881-82.
Whole District ..	3	5,397	..	..	..	..	5,397	2,925
Tahsil Rohtak ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, Jhajjar ..	3	5,397	..	..	..	..	5,397	..
,, Sampla ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, Gohana ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. IX of the Revenue Report of 1881-82.

Table No. XIX, showing LAND ACQUIRED by GOVERNMENT.

Purpose for which acquired.	Acres acquired.	Compensation paid in rupees.	Reduction of revenue in rupees.
Roads ..	961	7,290	490
Canals ..	570	9,636	679
State Railways ..	..	..	..
Guaranteed Railways ..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous ..	116	2,237	83
Total ..	1,647	19,163	1,252

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XI of the Revenue Report.

Table No. XX, showing ACRES UNDER CROPS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
YEARS.	Total	Rice	Wheat.	Jawar.	Bajra.	Makai.	Jau.	Gram.	Moth.	Poppy.	Tobacco.	Cotton.	Indigo.	Sugarcane.	Vegetables.
1873-74 ..	877,902	3,141	122,644	173,463	159,790	380	79,987	146,585	26,838	..	1,905	38,526	4,570	27,780	2,951
1874-75 ..	760,757	3,440	125,833	160,145	128,740	175	52,343	104,999	22,404	..	4,710	49,084	1,000	33,480	2,901
1875-76 ..	773,269	4,755	108,167	177,045	112,273	72	65,257	133,399	26,605	..	2,540	42,165	4,200	31,942	2,126
1876-77 ..	823,191	5,326	99,428	179,734	209,655	73	42,353	119,240	23,294	..	1,851	49,073	1,526	33,324	920
1877-78 ..	621,405	2,930	107,932	85,953	159,645	73	46,693	128,620	10,944	..	1,371	33,647	848	22,354	904
1878-79 ..	665,922	5,096	88,240	175,570	172,436	597	45,898	59,405	12,839	..	516	51,088	850	27,149	1,642
1879-80 ..	825,671	10,410	80,683	245,233	165,910	847	55,552	117,623	31,392	..	451	40,159	1,357	21,189	2,188
1880-81 ..	874,316	6,945	57,498	269,412	183,985	788	46,661	149,341	34,157	..	536	42,249	1,378	11,841	2,387
1881-82 ..	903,805	3,365	51,983	313,568	191,977	269	27,186	187,700	31,952	..	377	45,459	2,027	10,281	1,193
NAME OF TAHSIL.	TAHSIL AVERAGES FOR THE FIVE YEARS, FROM 1877-78 TO 1881-82.														
Rohtak ..	228,555	1,205	18,710	80,450	36,058	413	8,543	54,154	3,411	..	331	10,857	360	4,631	683
Jhajjar ..	186,152	4	7,846	34,169	84,872	46	17,514	11,733	17,631	..	170	1,535	..	740	546
Sampla ..	195,909	211	25,036	47,134	41,043	26	17,076	32,265	1,155	..	61	14,279	27	6,078	304
Gohana ..	167,608	4,329	25,676	56,194	12,817	30	1,265	30,386	2,059	..	88	15,850	905	7,114	130
TOTAL ..	778,224	5,749	77,267	217,947	174,791	515	44,398	128,538	24,257	..	650	42,521	1,292	18,563	1,663

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XLIV of the Administration Report.

Table No. XXI, showing RENT RATES and AVERAGE YIELD.

1			2			3
Nature of crop.			Rent per acre of land suited for the various crops, as it stood in 1881-82.			Average produce per acre as estimated in 1881-82.
			Rs.	A.	P.	lbs.
Rice		Maximum	8	0	0	916
		Minimum	1	6	0	
Indigo		Maximum	8	0	0	720
		Minimum	1	8	0	
Cotton		Maximum	8	0	0	588
		Minimum	1	7	0	
Sugar		Maximum	12	0	0	..
		Minimum	1	8	0	
Opium		Maximum	..	..	..	..
		Minimum	..	..	..	
Tobacco		Maximum	8	2	0	989
		Minimum	1	5	0	
Wheat	Irrigated	Maximum	8	0	0	960
		Minimum	1	8	0	
	Unirrigated	Maximum	3	3	3	
		Minimum	0	15	9	
Inferior grains	Irrigated	Maximum	8	1	0	470
		Minimum	1	5	0	
	Unirrigated	Maximum	3	3	8	
		Minimum	0	15	7	
Oil seeds	Irrigated	Maximum	6	1	0	426
		Minimum	1	8	0	
	Unirrigated	Maximum	3	3	3	
		Minimum	0	12	7	
Fibres	Irrigated	Maximum	8	0	0	700
		Minimum	1	5	0	
	Unirrigated	Maximum	3	3	3	
		Minimum	0	15	9	
Gram		..	..	..	..	984
Barley		..	..	..	..	880
Bajra		..	..	..	..	368
Jawar		..	..	..	..	575
Vegetables		..	..	..	..	..
Tea		..	..	..	..	..

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XLVI of the Administration Report.

Table No. XXII, showing NUMBER of STOCK.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
KIND OF STOCK.	WHOLE DISTRICT FOR THE YEARS			TAHSILS FOR THE YEAR 1878-79.			
	1868-69.	1873-74.	1878-79.	Rohtak.	Jhajjar.	Sampla.	Gohana.
Cows and bullocks	248,778	225,719	88,723	22,808	19,701	23,084	23,130
Horses	996	1,430	1,336	474	352	175	335
Ponies	1,745	1,420	919	166	238	325	190
Donkeys	8,001	9,170	8,856	2,322	2,709	2,250	1,575
Sheep and goats	44,270	51,720	38,599	11,836	13,823	4,250	8,690
Pigs	6,572	..	5,962	934	1,119	1,509	2,400
Camels	1,688	2,128	1,774	476	746	172	380
Carts	8,392	8,561	8,584	2,565	1,640	2,690	1,689
Ploughs	39,489	40,522	34,487	11,521	9,321	7,105	6,540
Boats	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XLV of the Administration Report.

Table No. XXIII, showing OCCUPATIONS of MALES.

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
		Males above 15 years of age.					*Males above 15 years of age.*		
Number.	Nature of occupations.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Number.	Nature of occupations.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.
1	Total population ..	32,103	156,910	189,013	17	Agricultural labourers ..	721	3,264	3,985
2	Occupation specified ..	31,163	150,325	181,488	18	Pastoral ..	184	701	885
3	Agricultural, whether simple or combined.	12,761	94,898	107,659	19	Cooks and other servants ..	669	367	1,036
4	Civil Administration ..	1,076	1,567	2,643	20	Water-carriers ..	392	957	1,349
5	Army ..	236	273	509	21	Sweepers and scavengers ..	935	4,384	5,319
6	Religion ..	870	3,119	3,989	22	Workers in reed, cane, leaves, straw, &c.	301	600	901
7	Barbers ..	415	3,073	3,488	23	Workers in leather ..	142	113	255
8	Other professions ..	313	373	686	24	Boot-makers ..	1,004	6,273	7,277
9	Money-lenders, general traders, pedlars, &c.	1,179	2,200	3,379	25	Workers in wool and pashm	1	2	3
10	Dealers in grain and flour ..	1,731	4,949	6,680	26	" " silk ..	52	7	59
11	Corn-grinders, parchers, &c.	163	328	491	27	" " cotton ..	2,234	9,755	11,989
12	Confectioners, green-grocers, &c.	582	204	786	28	" " wood ..	482	2,581	3,063
13	Carriers and boatmen ..	520	1,541	2,061	29	Potters ..	414	2,412	2,826
14	Landowners ..	6,584	58,134	64,718	30	Workers and dealers in gold and silver.	607	273	880
15	Tenants ..	3,988	24,369	28,357	31	Workers in iron ..	887	4,802	5,689
16	Joint-cultivators ..	225	1,534	1,759	32	General labourers ..	1,067	4,627	5,694
					33	Beggars, faqirs, and the like	1,140	4,538	5,678

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XII A of the Census Report of 1881.

Table No. XXIV, showing MANUFACTURES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Silk.	Cotton.	Wool.	Other fabrics.	Paper	Wood.	Iron.	Brass and copper.	Buildings.	Dyeing and manufacturing of dyes.
Number of mills and large factories	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Number of private looms or small works.	..	4,034	36	1	..	1,012	597	18	127	749
Number of workmen in large works. Male ..	..	..	..	..	48	..	..	..	..	..
Number of workmen in large works. Female ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Number of workmen in small works or independent artisans.	..	7,184	64	6	..	2,461	1,321	40	815	1,114
Value of plant in large works ..	..	..	..	..	2,600	..	..	..	..	..
Estimated annual out-turn of all works in rupees.	..	9,09,122	9,526	127	2,303	4,89,025	3,70,282	24,000	51,580	1,53,810

	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Leather.	Pottery, common and glazed.	Oil-pressing and refining.	Pashmina and Shawls.	Carpets.	Gold, silver, and Jewellery.	Other manufactures.	Total.
Number of mills and large factories	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Number of private looms or small works.	3,572	1,202	277	..	3	404	1,149	13,181
Number of workmen in large works. Male ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48
Number of workmen in large works. Female ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Number of workmen in small works or independent artisans.	6,014	2,108	390	..	8	623	8,578	30,726
Value of plant in large works ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,600
Estimated annual out-turn of all works in rupees.	6,72,439	1,00,008	71,722	..	254	11,14,823	8,75,191	48,44,215

NOTE.—These figures are taken from the Report on Internal Trade and Manufactures for 1881-82.

Table No. XXVI, showing RETAIL PRICES.

1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14		15		16	
	Number of seers and chitanks per rupee.																													
Year.	Wheat.		Barley.		Gram.		Indian corn.		Jawar.		Bajra.		Rice (fine).		Urd dal.		Potatoes.		Cotton (cleaned).		Sugar (refined).		Ghi (cow's).		Firewood.		Tobacco.		Salt (Lahori).	
	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.
1861-62 ..	16	9	22	10	17	11	..	..	21	15	21	4	10	5	16	10	..	..	4	13	3	4	2	1	373	4	6	8	7	11
1862-63 ..	31	4	45	4	34	14	..	..	36	12	42	[illegible]	11	7	31	1	..	..	3	1	3	1	2	..	333	2	5	11	7	7
1863-64 ..	18	7	40	2	35	15	..	..	34	14	31	13	12	2	23	11	..	..	1	12	3	1	2	2	195	15	5	9	7	4
1864-65 ..	21	9	32	3	30	5	..	..	26	9	24	15	9	1	16	5	..	..	2	1	3	12	2	1	223	15	7	11	7	9
1865-66 ..	17	15	27	1	28	..	..	..	27	5	23	15	9	5	15	2	..	..	2	4	3	5	1	12	186	10	7	4	7	11
1866-67 ..	19	7	27	12	28	5	..	..	27	6	24	1	9	3	16	7	..	..	3	1	2	11	2	9	186	10	5	9	7	7
1867-68 ..	22	2	28	..	26	2	..	..	29	2	25	10	9	5	17	11	..	..	3	8	2	13	1	8	186	10	4	3	7	7
1868-69 ..	14	8	18	3	18	1	..	..	18	3	18	10	8	8	11	3	..	..	2	7	2	13	1	8	192	3	7	..	7	7
1869-70 ..	9	15	13	6	9	13	..	..	14	15	13	1	7	9	10	1	..	..	2	..	2	15	1	4	201	9	7	..	7	9
1870-71 ..	15	10	19	11	17	1	..	..	21	13	19	4	10	4	15	2	..	..	2	1	2	15	1	10	167	15	7	7	7	7
1871-72 ..	18	..	22	..	18	8	20	..	22	..	19	..	11	..	15	..	20	..	3	2	3	..	2	..	140	..	8	..	8	..
1872-73 ..	21	..	26	..	28	..	25	..	33	..	29	..	11	..	23	..	20	..	3	4	3	4	2	9	160	..	8	..	7	..
1873-74 ..	18	..	28	..	29	..	20	..	28	..	23	..	11	..	20	..	16	..	4	8	3	12	1	14	140	..	9	..	5	..
1874-75 ..	21	..	30	..	29	..	..	..	27	..	25	..	11	..	19	..	16	..	4	..	3	8	2	2	120	..	8	..	5	..
1875-76 ..	23	..	36	..	33	..	..	..	34	..	29	..	12	..	19	..	24	..	3	8	4	..	2	..	180	..	8	..	8	..
1876-77 ..	25	..	34	..	40	..	..	..	34	..	31	..	14	..	20	..	14	..	3	8	4	..	2	..	120	..	8	..	7	..
1877-78 ..	12	..	16	..	17	..	..	..	14	..	15	..	7	..	9	..	8	..	2	6	2	12	1	8	200	..	7	..	7	..
1878-79 ..	12	8	21	..	16	8	..	..	17	..	17	..	7	..	11	..	16	..	3	8	2	4	1	5	100	..	7	..	7	..
1879-80 ..	14	8	23	..	18	8	..	..	24	8	20	8	7	..	12	..	16	..	3	..	2	4	1	8	80	..	7	..	7	8
1880-81 ..	18	..	22	..	23	..	..	..	24	8	20	..	7	8	17	..	14	..	3	..	2	8	1	3	100	..	6	..	8	..
1881-82 ..	21	8	26	..	26	8	..	..	29	..	25	8	9	..	18	..	16	..	3	4	2	12	1	14	100	..	7	..	8	..

NOTE.—The figures for the first ten years are taken from a statement published by Government (Punjab Government No. 209 S. of 19th August 1872), and represent the average prices for the 12 months of each year. The figures for the last ten years are taken from Table No. XLVII of the Administration Report, and represent prices as they stood on the 1st January of each year.

Table No. XXVII, showing PRICE of LABOUR.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
YEAR.	WAGES OF LABOUR PER DAY.				CARTS PER DAY.		CAMELS PER DAY		DONKEYS PER SCORE PER DAY.		BOATS PER DAY.	
	Skilled.		*Unskilled.*									
	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
1868-69 ..	0 5 0		0 3 0		1 12 0		0 6 0		3 2 0		..	
1873-74 ..	0 8 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 1 6	1 12 0		0 8 0	0 6 0	3 12 0	3 2 0	..	
1878-79 ..	0 8 0	0 5 0	0 3 0	0 1 6	1 12 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	3 2 0		..	
1879-80 ..	0 8 0	0 5 0	0 3 0	0 1 6	1 12 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	3 2 0		..	
1880-81 ..	0 8 0	0 5 0	0 3 0	0 1 6	1 12 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	3 2 0		..	
1881-82 ..	0 8 0	0 5 0	0 3 0	0 1 6	1 12 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	3 2 0		..	

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XLVIII of the Administration Report.

Table No. XXVIII, showing REVENUE COLLECTED.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
YEAR.	Fixed Land Revenue.	Fluctuating and Miscellaneous Land Revenue.	Tribute.	Local rates.	EXCISE.		Stamps.	Total Collections.
					Spirits.	Drugs.		
1868-69	7,22,210	5,616	..	..	1,400	5,388	23,457	7,58,071
1869-70	7,92,827	5,880	..	..	962	4,664	27,127	8,31,460
1870-71	8,64,043	5,508	..	..	885	5,086	25,608	9,01,130
1871-72	8,82,477	5,769	..	56,104	1,562	4,931	25,502	9,76,345
1872-73	8,82,484	8,660	..	56,110	1,400	6,562	28,002	9,83,218
1873-74	8,82,725	6,637	..	56,110	1,520	5,437	35,432	9,87,861
1874-75	8,82,796	7,128	..	56,109	2,010	5,100	35,685	9,88,828
1875-76	8,81,772	6,529	..	56,105	1,970	5,330	39,956	9,91,662
1876-77	8,83,183	7,163	..	56,119	2,855	5,321	43,847	9,98,488
1877-78	8,82,696	4,734	..	56,119	1,575	6,032	49,719	10,00,875
1878-79	8,01,763	3,539	..	72,194	1,658	5,606	57,853	9,42,613
1879-80	10,18,832	18,514	..	71,237	1,238	4,105	47,692	11,61,618
1880-81	9,42,605	26,273	..	84,379	1,393	3,854	50,665	11,09,169
1881-82	9,30,960	6,596	..	79,419	1,639	4,400	56,870	10,79,884

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XLIV of the Revenue Report. The following revenue is excluded:— "Canal, Forests, Customs and Salt, Assessed Taxes, Fees, Cesses."

Table No. XXIX, showing REVENUE DERIVED from LAND.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
YEAR.	Fixed land revenue (demand).	Fluctuating and miscellaneous land revenue (collections).	FLUCTUATING REVENUE.					MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.				
			Revenue of alluvial lands.	Revenue of waste lands brought under assessment.	Water advantage revenue.	Fluctuating assessment of river lands.	Total fluctuating land revenue.	*Grazing dues.* By enumeration of cattle.	By grazing leases.	Sale of wood from rakhs and forests.	Sajji.	Total miscellaneous land revenue.
District Figures.												
Total of 5 years— 1868-69 to 1872-73 ..	44,19,369	31,433	..	..	..	..	1,039	..	21,120	37	..	30,394
Total of 5 years— 1873-74 to 1877-78 ..	44,14,738	31,391	..	..	..	..	613	..	20,400	206	..	30,778
1878-79 ..	8,83,253	2,914	..	..	..	..	93	..	2,203	20	..	2,821
1879-80 ..	9,19,025	18,507	..	..	..	..	1,372	..	1,820	12	..	17,135
1880-81 ..	9,33,176	26,266	..	..	..	..	275	..	2,940	33	..	25,991
1881-82 ..	9,31,862	6,311	..	..	..	..	2,918	..	2,767	16	..	8,393
Tahsil Totals for 5 years— 1877-78 to 1881-82.												
Tahsil Rohtak ..	10,44,136	11,253	..	..	..	..	304	..	..	..	..	10,949
" Jhajjar ..	10,97,192	26,512	..	..	..	..	2,906	..	12,705	119	..	23,606
" Sampla ..	13,18,718	12,041	..	..	..	..	223	..	..	..	..	11,818
" Gohana ..	10,90,489	9,764	..	..	..	..	1,297	..	..	..	..	8,466

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. I and III of the Revenue Report.

Table No. XXX, showing ASSIGNED LAND REVENUE.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
TAHSIL.	TOTAL AREA AND REVENUE ASSIGNED.								PERIOD OF ASSIGNMENT.	
	Whole Villages.		*Fractional parts of Villages.*		*Plots.*		*Total.*		*In perpetuity.*	
	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.
Rohtak ..	..	..	..	..	2,542	2,133	2,542	2,133	1,135	1,450
Jhajjar ..	3,955	3,150	..	..	7,302	7,088	11,257	10,238	375	250
Sampla ..	480	300	..	..	917	975	1,397	1,275	805	770
Gohana ..	..	..	..	..	470	498	470	498	269	302
Total District ..	4,435	3,450	..	..	11,231	10,694	15,666	14,144	2,584	2,77[illegible]

	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
TAHSIL.	PERIOD OF ASSIGNMENT.—*Concluded.*								NUMBER OF ASSIGNEES.					
	For one life.		*For more lives than one.*		*During maintenance of Establishment.*		*Pending orders of Government.*		In perpetuity.	For one life.	For more lives than one.	During maintenance.	Pending orders.	TOTAL.
	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.						
Rohtak ..	200	174	1,200	500	7	9	..	..	556	30	36	2	..	624
Jhajjar ..	8,820	7,727	200	100	1,862	2,161	..	..	10	358	1	142	..	511
Sampla ..	526	447	26	8	40	50	..	..	110	194	1	30	..	335
Gohana ..	186	176	..	..	15	20	..	..	30	18	..	15	..	63
Total District ..	9,732	8,524	1,426	608	1,924	2,240	..	..	706	600	38	189	..	1,533

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XII of the Revenue Report for 1881-82.

Table No. XXXI, showing BALANCES, REMISSIONS and TAKAVI.

YEAR.	*Balances of land revenue in rupees.*		Reductions of fixed demand on account of bad seasons, deterioration, &c., in rupees.	Takavi advances in rupees.
	Fixed revenue.	Fluctuating and miscellaneous revenue.		
1868-69 ..	167,759	..	..	29,844
1869-70 ..	89,391	..	..	83,204
1870-71 ..	18,173	..	..	5,900
1871-72 ..	1	..	..	..
1872-73 ..	4	..	..	16,760
1873-74 ..	4	..	..	2,200
1874-75 ..	41	..	..	1,200
1875-76 ..	998	800	..	2,400
1876-77 ..	..	..	..	9,638
1877-78 ..	523	1,225	..	12,285
1878-79 ..	81,490	7	..	26,926
1879-80 ..	10,913	7	..	260
1880-81 ..	981	..	..	1,040
1881-82 ..	902	2	..	100

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. I, II, III, and XVI of the Revenue Report.

Table No. XXXII, showing SALES and MORTGAGES of LAND.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
YEAR.	SALES OF LAND.						MORTGAGES OF LAND.		
	Agriculturists.			*Non-Agriculturists.*			*Agriculturists.*		
	No. of cases.	Area of land in acres.	Purchase money.	No. of cases.	Area of land in acres.	Purchase money.	No. of cases.	Area of land in acres.	Mortgage money.
DISTRICT FIGURES.									
Total of 6 years—1868-69 to 1873-74 ..	423	4,640	80,538	..	..	..	870	11,560	147,349
Total of 4 years—1874-75 to 1877-78 ..	262	2,154	40,340	70	651	12,939	1,319	9,925	138,543
1878-79 ..	272	1,867	29,669	109	789	28,949	2,019	11,801	185,965
1879-80 ..	92	708	14,694	35	353	7,853	322	3,571	43,837
1880-81 ..	101	1,369	23,293	24	287	8,287	298	3,508	42,418
1881-82 ..	114	909	24,051	53	335	8,801	262	2,619	34,117
TAHSIL TOTALS FOR 5 YEARS—1877-78 TO 1881-82.									
Tahsil Rohtak ..	250	2,325	33,961	43	425	20,655	1,143	15,272	140,441
,, Jhajjar ..	137	1,217	13,689	75	757	11,050	685	4,422	48,912
,, Sampla ..	226	1,356	45,388	85	485	18,533	1,285	6,116	112,316
,, Gohana ..	92	961	17,667	52	370	9,779	911	3,380	117,411

	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
YEAR.	MORTGAGES OF LAND.—*Concluded.*			REDEMPTIONS OF MORTGAGED LAND.					
	Non-Agriculturists.			*Agriculturists.*			*Non-Agriculturists.*		
	No. of cases.	Area of land in acres.	Mortgage money.	No. of cases.	Area of land in acres.	Mortgage money.	No. of cases.	Area of land in acres.	Mortgage money.
DISTRICT FIGURES. Total of 6 years—1868-69 to 1873-74 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of 4 years—1874-75 to 1877-78 ..	711	7,139	92,877	327	2,393	19,571	116	1,111	8,834
1878-79 ..	1,279	11,396	117,609	376	3,604	12,616	160	1,113	6,078
1879-80 ..	111	1,429	11,961	126	1,040	8,775	14	127	803
1880-81 ..	89	658	6,362	263	2,511	17,390	..	..	..
1881-82 ..	233	2,929	36,200	329	2,478	23,669	93	1,038	7,477
TAHSIL TOTALS FOR 5 YEARS—1877-78 TO 1881-82.									
Tahsil Rohtak ..	556	7,671	46,255	452	5,730	28,964	153	2,072	10,748
,, Jhajjar ..	868	8,552	74,865	201	2,441	11,529	84	195	1,307
,, Sampla ..	460	3,300	57,125	377	1,790	21,305	46	330	4,412
,, Gohana ..	394	2,044	56,198	294	840	11,179	104	241	2,273

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. XXXV and XXXV B of the Revenue Report. No details for transfers by agriculturists and others, and no figures for redemption, are available before 1874-75. The figures for earlier years include *all* sales and mortgages.

Table No. XXXIII, showing SALE of STAMPS and REGISTRATION of DEEDS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
YEAR.	INCOME FROM SALE OF STAMPS.				OPERATIONS OF THE REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.							
	Receipts in rupees.		*Net income in rupees.*		*No. of deeds registered.*				*Value of property affected, in rupees.*			
	Judicial.	Non-judicial.	Judicial.	Non-judicial.	Touching immovable property.	Touching movable property.	Money obligations.	Total of all kinds.	Immovable property.	Movable property.	Money obligations.	Total value of all kinds.
1877-78 ..	36,890	11,717	36,339	11,360	3,014	92	1,173	4,279	4,27,652	4,723	1,88,399	6,20,774
1878-79 ..	45,493	12,360	42,515	11,936	2,711	149	1,102	3,962	4,54,540	7,962	1,72,552	6,35,[illegible]
1879-80 ..	33,688	9,004	35,837	8,623	1,591	32	426	2,178	2,79,669	4,443	81,149	3,70,[illegible]
1880-81 ..	40,827	9,838	37,684	9,617	1,689	22	398	2,233	3,35,904	2,729	72,736	4,14,[illegible]
1881-82 ..	45,748	11,122	42,703	10,730	1,543	28	344	2,070	3,65,137	4,488	60,010	4,39,[illegible]

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Appendix A of the Stamp and Tables Nos. II and III of the Registration Re

Table No. XXXIIIA, showing REGISTRATIONS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Number of Deeds registered.					
	1880-81.			1881-82.		
	Compulsory.	Optional.	Total.	Compulsory.	Optional.	Total.
Registrar Rohtak	..	1	1	..	..	..
Sub-Registrar Rohtak	278	350	628	243	337	580
" Jhajjar	153	202	355	137	158	295
" Sampla	301	399	700	365	310	675
" Gohana	207	342	549	213	307	520
Total of district ..	939	1,294	2,233	958	1,112	2,070

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. I of the Registration Report.

Table No. XXXIV ... [illegible] ... NSE TAX COLLECT[illegible]

1	2	3	...
YEAR.	NUM[illegible]		
	Class [illegible]		
	1 Rs. 500	2 Rs. 200	3 Rs. 150
1878-79 ..	..	9	
1879-80 ..	..	4	
1880-81 ..	1	3	
1881-82 ..	1	6	
Tahsil details for 1881-82—			
Tahsil Rohtak ..	1	6	
" Sampla ..	..	..	
" Gohana ..	..	..	..
" Jhajjar ..	..	..	..

9	10	11				
1881-82	..	8,036	8,482	5,822	4,186	2,038	4,692
1880-81	..	7,337	9,102	5,773	3,747	1,961	4,542
1879-80	..	7,703	9,072	6,279	3,919	1,962	4,337
1878-79	..	6,136	6,926	5,716	3,970	1,797	3,811
1877-78	..	6,121	7,875	6,425	4,291	1,902	4,304
1876-77	..	7,385	8,929	6,882	3,479	2,140	4,355
1875-76	..	5,224	4,192	5,083	2,631	2,000	3,181
1874-75	..	5,675	6,874	6,734	3,515	1,927	4,828
1873-74	..	6,060	7,674	5,672	3,317	1,844	3,064
1872-73	..	4,360	6,983	5,687	3,035	2,167	1,858
1871-72	..	5,150	8,241	5,685	..	..	..
1870-71	..	3,030	5,550	4,008	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Table No. X[illegible]

1	2	3	4		
	FERMENTED LIQ[illegible]				
YEAR.	Number of central distilleries.	No. of retail shops. Country spirits.	No. of retail shops. European liquors.	C[illegible]	
1877-78 ..	1	9	3	61	
1878-79 ..	1	9	2	47	
1879-80 ..	1	9	1	..	
[illegible]80-81 ..	1	9	1	..	
[illegible]82 ..	1	9	1	..	
[T]OTAL ..	5	45	8	108	2,[illegible]
[Avera]ge ..	1	9	2	22	46[illegible]

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tab[illegible]

Table No. XXXVI, showing DISTRICT FUNDS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Annual income in rupees.			*Annual expenditure in rupees.*						
YEAR.	Provincial rates.	Miscellaneous.	Total income.	Establishment.	District post, and arboriculture.	Education.	Medical.	Miscellaneous.	Public Works.	Total expenditure.
1874-75 ..	..	..	53,790	1,396	7,107	7,905	1,671	86	32,803	50,968
1875-76 ..	..	..	54,825	1,295	1,075	8,751	1,780	2	34,787	47,690
1876-77 ..	..	..	53,841	1,274	306	9,473	3,422	129	34,077	48,681
1877-78 ..	..	..	57,065	1,362	85	10,403	3,782	1,193	33,136	49,961
1878-79 ..	..	..	59,060	1,462	926	10,998	3,533	468	32,450	49,837
1879-80 ..	82,164	1,746	83,910	1,466	1,207	12,935	5,949	1,762	26,751	50,070
1880-81 ..	90,411	1,356	91,767	1,567	1,322	13,681	6,880	821	30,381	54,652
1881-82 ..	88,319	2,101	90,420	2,265	1,463	14,393	8,015	1,525	35,390	63,051

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Appendices A and B to the Annual Review of District Fund operations.

Table No. XXXVII, showing GOVERNMENT and AIDED SCHOOLS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	HIGH SCHOOLS.						MIDDLE SCHOOLS.						PRIMARY SCHOOLS.							
	ENGLISH.				VERNACULAR.		ENGLISH.				VERNACULAR		ENGLISH.				VERNACULAR.			
YEAR.	*Government.*		*Aided.*		*Government.*		*Government.*		*Aided.*		*Government.*		*Government.*		*Aided.*		*Government.*		*Aided.*	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
FIGURES FOR BOYS.																				
1877-78 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	114	1	175	4	567	..	..	..	..	36	1,551	3	223
1878-79 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	108	1	145	4	554	..	..	..	..	36	1,417	4	266
1879-80 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	54	..	..	4	63	6	386	..	..	39	1,622	..	..
1880-81 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	52	..	..	5	66	6	433	..	..	34	1,827	..	..
1881-82 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	44	..	..	5	65	6	508	..	..	33	2,161	..	..
FIGURES FOR GIRLS.																				
1877-78 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	37	1	13
1878-79 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	20	1	15
1879-80 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	33	..	..
1880-81 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	18	..	..
1881-82 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	20	..	..

N. B.—Since 1879-80, in the case of both Government and Aided Schools, those scholars only who have completed the Middle School course are shown in the returns as attending High Schools, and those only who have completed the Primary School course are shown as attending Middle Schools. Previous to that year, boys attending the Upper Primary Department were included in the returns of Middle Schools in the c[illegible]. Institutions under the immediate control of the Education Department, whilst in Institutions under District Officers, boys attending both the Upper and Lower Primary Departments were included in Middle Schools. In the case of Aided Institutions, a High School included the Middle and Primary Departments attached to it; and a Middle School, the Primary Department. Before 1879-80, Branches of Government Schools, if supported on the grant-in-aid system, were classed as Aided Schools; in the returns for 1879-80 and subsequent years they have been shown as Government Schools. Branches of English Schools, whether Government or Aided, that were formerly included amongst Vernacular Schools, are now returned as English Schools. Hence the returns before 1879-80 do not afford t[illegible] means of making a satisfactory comparison with the statistics of subsequent years.

Indigenous Schools and Jail Schools are not included in these returns.

Table No. XXXVIII, showing the working of DISPENSARIES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED.														
Name of Dispensary.	Class of Dispensary.	*Men.*					*Women.*					*Children.*				
		1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Rohtak ..	1st	3,391	5,708	6,745	4,933	4,243	497	778	2,025	1,010	899	529	549	971	484	840
Jhajjar ..	2nd	1,580	1,780	2,320	1,384	1,426	345	288	466	643	484	733	498	726	693	719
Gohana ..	do.	2,733	2,475	2,851	2,586	2,754	359	644	731	776	870	251	583	532	435	499
Bahadurgarh	do.	819	2,034	5,567	4,921	4,335	192	370	691	701	293	307	481	411	327	326
Total ..	..	8,523	11,997	16,983	13,824	12,758	1,393	2,080	3,913	3,130	2,546	1,820	2,111	2,640	1,939	2,384

		18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Name of Dispensary.	Class of Dispensary.	*Total Patients.*					*In-door Patients.*					*Expenditure in Rupees.*				
		1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Rohtak ..	1st	4,417	7,035	9,741	6,427	5,982	219	374	385	306	334	2,380	2,430	3,260	3,032	2,598
Jhajjar ..	2nd	2,658	2,566	3,512	2,720	2,629	66	129	133	117	193	884	875	1,082	1,419	1,196
Gohana ..	do.	3,343	3,702	3,614	3,797	4,123	141	212	178	150	163	998	953	1,664	1,295	1,506
Bahadurgarh	do.	1,318	2,885	6,067	5,949	4,954	68	196	255	210	222	1,057	766	1,388	1,225	1,413
Total ..	..	11,736	16,188	23,536	18,893	17,688	494	911	901	783	912	5,319	5,024	7,394	6,971	6,713

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. II, IV, and V of the Dispensary Report.

Table No. XXXIX, showing CIVIL and REVENUE LITIGATION.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
YEAR.	*Number of Civil Suits concerning*				*Value in rupees of Suits concerning* *			Number of Revenue cases.
	Money or movable property.	Rent and tenancy rights.	Land and revenue, and other matters.	Total.	* Land.	* Other matters.	* Total.	
1878	2,981	612	544	4,137	21,012	2,18,520	2,40,432	14,811
1879	3,155	637	608	4,400	24,732	2,15,409	2,40,141	13,615
1880	3,465	678	372	4,515	49,311	2,75,922	3,25,233	5,458
1881	3,517	308	580	4,405	34,207	2,50,949	2,85,156	13,945
1882	3,631	468	582	4,631	27,473	2,43,114	2,70,587	9,165

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. VI and VII of the Civil Reports for 1878 to 1880, and Nos. II and III of the Reports on Civil Justice for 1881 and 1882.

*Suits heard in Settlement courts are excluded from these columns, no details of the value of the property being available.

Table No. XL, showing CRIMINAL TRIALS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6
	DETAILS.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
Persons tried.	Brought to trial	3,377	3,024	2,988	3,161	3,011
	Discharged	693	596	623	542	605
	Acquitted	297	442	620	507	621
	Convicted	2,364	1,963	1,682	2,021	1,765
	Committed or referred	12	24	13	94	26
Cases disposed of.	Summons cases (regular)	..	..	..	912	1,009
	" (summary)	..	..	..	..	1
	Warrant cases (regular)	..	..	..	609	504
	" (summary)	..	..	..	..	..
	Total cases disposed of	1,708	1,393	1,482	1,520	1,514
Number of persons sentenced to	Death	1	..	2	18	2
	Transportation for life	2	..	..	12	2
	" for a term	..	..	..	..	..
	Penal servitude	..	..	..	..	..
	Fine under Rs. 10	1,184	967	913	1,259	1,119
	" 10 to 50 rupees	383	267	269	271	159
	" 50 to 100 "	18	16	16	4	9
	" 100 to 500 "	2	7	2	8	2
	" 500 to 1,000 "	..	..	..	..	..
	Over 1,000 rupees	..	..	..	..	..
	Imprisonment under 6 months	527	225	210	234	182
	" 6 months to 2 years	178	145	116	129	111
	" over 2 years	19	25	7	13	18
	Whipping	256	116	118	51	46
	Find sureties of the peace	26	25	8	73	54
	Recognisance to keep the peace	87	101	117	222	185
	Give sureties for good behaviour	118	163	185	88	89

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Statements Nos. III and IV of the Criminal Reports for 1878 to 1880, and Nos. IV and V of the Criminal Reports for 1881 and 1882.

Table No. XLI, showing POLICE INQUIRIES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Number of cases inquired into.					Number of persons arrested or summoned.					Number of persons convicted.				
Nature of offence.	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881
Rioting or unlawful assembly	6	11	7	8	10	73	123	89	112	102	64	90	64	82	92
Murder and attempts to murder	6	4	8	7	7	17	5	8	14	45	3	4	..	2	6
Total serious offences against the person	13	25	24	29	24	91	146	116	143	156	68	107	78	94	106
Abduction of married women	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total serious offences against property	354	364	244	249	226	241	248	153	125	116	172	153	110	75	88
Total minor offences against the person	59	41	67	90	107	115	55	101	133	138	83	45	58	84	100
Cattle theft	91	147	64	50	38	133	194	78	45	46	93	156	58	29	28
Total minor offences against property	363	543	324	320	253	731	681	382	404	303	487	523	253	243	193
Total cognizable offences	831	1,026	694	739	678	1,271	1,206	812	876	817	869	871	528	529	568
Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	9	1	8	12	12	40	2	53	49	58	38	2	33	43	49
Offences relating to marriage	2	6	2	1	8	2	10	2	1	5	1	6	1	1	2
Total non-cognizable offences	75	65	70	102	93	183	110	173	246	232	141	71	113	156	147
GRAND TOTAL of offences	1,809	2,233	1,512	1,607	1,451	2,897	2,780	1,967	2,148	2,018	2,019	2,028	1,296	1,338	1,379

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Statement A of the Police Report.

GAZETTEER

OF THE

OHTAK DISTRICT.

1883-4.

Compiled and Published under the authority of th

UNJAB GOVERNMENT.